The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 146. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Another Lively Day in the House.

The Case of the Louisiana Returning Board the Aborbing Topic.

The Resolution for their Arrest for Contempt Adopted.

The Senate Discussing the President's Action in Sending Troops to Petersburg, Va.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1877.

SENATE.

Investigation Appropriation.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the money appropriated to carry on the investigations now being made by that committee had been expended. A bill appropriating $35,000 additional to defray the expenses of the committee had passed the Senate, but was delayed in the House of Representatives. A sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was now in Louisiana. The investigation was very important, but the committee could not go forward without money. He made this statement in order to exonerate himself from any responsibility in the suspension of these investigations.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported, with an amendment, the House resolution to authorize the Public Printer to bind in cloth copies of the House publication in regard to counting the electoral vote. He said it would require but a small amount to pay for the work, but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the appropriation for public printing and binding. The appropriation made last session was insufficient to complete the work ordered by Congress. It was no use to go on now in ordering work where there was no money to pay for it. The resolution was agreed to.

Troops in Petersburg on Election Day.

During the morning hour the Senate passed a number of private bills, after which Mr. MORTON took the floor and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of Virginia, made yesterday in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by military on the day of the late election for President. He defended the action of the President, and argued that under the law the President had a right to send troops to the polls in any State for the purpose of keeping the peace. He entirely dissented from the views of the law expressed by the Senator from Virginia, and had abundant proof to show that violence and intimidation existed in Petersburg at the election in the spring of 1876, and argued that the President was justified in sending troops there to prevent a recurrence of the bloody outrages. No one was punished for these outrages. A half dozen of Republicans were nearly killed in the streets of Petersburg, but that was not considered violence.

Mr. JOHNSTON denied that any detailed violence existed, and Mr. MORTON replied that the Senator was not in Petersburg in the spring of 1876, and therefore he did not know that violence did not exist. The trouble in regard to these outrages in the Southern States was they would be denied. Evidence of them was piled up mountain high, yet they were denied.

Mr. WITHERS promised to reply to-morrow, saying that the colored people were beginning to vote with the white people of the South, and he noticed from the measures presented here and from expressions, notably by Senators Morton and Sherman, a latent purpose on the part of the Republican party to divest the colored people of the right of suffrage given them by the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator had imputed to him an idea which never entered his head. He denied that he desired to deprive the colored people of the right of suffrage. If left to themselves the colored people would naturally vote for that party which gave them liberty and the right of suffrage. The history of the whole South showed that the colored people would see they had only been induced to vote the Democratic ticket by means which would compel the white people to give up the freedom of the ballot. The time would come when the negro would have the force and power to assert the freedom of the ballot box. Let the negroes exercise their intelligence, and the Republicans would abide the result. If the white men of the South sought to vote the negro against his will, the Republicans would resist it. He then referred to the occupation of Petersburg by military, and defended the action of the President in that matter.

Mr. MORTON also denied that he desired to withdraw the right of suffrage from the negro, and said the Senator from Virginia could not find any evidence of that fact.

After some further discussion the subject was laid over.

Consular and Diplomatic.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, with various amendments. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as he could get the floor.

Louisville Canal.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Maj. G. Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, in regard to the superintendence and management of the Louisville and Portland canal. Referred.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules, revising the rules for the government of the Senate, was resumed. After an extended discussion upon the amendment proposed by the committee to compel the attendance of absent Senators when necessary to make a quorum, the amendment was agreed to. The committee also reported an amendment declaring that the Vice President shall by his vote determine the question when the Senate is equally divided. After some discussion it was amended so as to read "May by his vote determine," and as amended was agreed to. The report of the committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered that a sufficient number of copies of the revised rules be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Going After the Telegrams.

A resolution was adopted permitting E. W. Barnes to go to New Orleans in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms to procure certain telegrams, and return to Washington with them within ten days.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. STONE (Mo.), to provide for the organization of the Territory at Oklahama.

By Mr. KIDDER, extending the time of payment for public lands in cases where crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers. Also establishing a land district in the Black Hills.

Mr. WELLS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution instructing the committee on the privileges and duties of the House to report what number of electoral votes is necessary under the Constitution to elect a President. Referred.

The Louisiana Case.

Discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee yesterday in relation to the refusal of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce certain papers before the Louisiana special committee.

Mr. O'BRIEN said that the report and resolution before the House received his entire approval. The object of the investigation was to determine the legality of the acts of the Returning Board, and to verify the returns made. Congress had this power, and in this crisis, when the existence of the Government itself might depend upon the true results of the Louisiana election, it must resolutely exercise it to the fullest extent.

Mr. HOAR said he was struck with amazement that it should ever have fallen to his lot to defend the rights of an American State against a Democratic House of Representatives. He laid down this proposition, that whatever power the House had to compel the authorities of a State to deliver up the records of that State and bring them to the House, to be kept according to its will, was the same authority the Legislature of a State had over United States officials within its jurisdiction.

Mr. BLAND asked if a committee of the House had not the power to examine ballots in the case of contested elections for members of Congress.

Mr. HOAR replied that the records which were now sought for were the records of local elections and records which related to the existence of the Government of a State. Nobody doubted that there was a certain class of records to which the principle he had laid down did not apply, but the records of the election of Presidential electors were records essential to the preservation of the Government and sovereignty of the State itself, and Congress had no right to lay hands on them and bring them out of the territory of the State.

Mr. HEREFORD stated that the House had never ordered the papers to be taken out of the State. The Returning Board had refused even to allow an inspection of them. The right of the people to inspect public papers never had been doubted until to-day. Why was it that at every stage of this investigation the Democratic party met with obstacles and objections from the Republicans? It was because for years past Governors could be dethroned, and no question, no objection, no protest came from the other side. Legislatures had been disbanded, and yet no protest came from the other side; but now the voice of the people must be allowed to be heard in deciding the great question.

Mr. BANKS said that the records demanded were the records on which the existence of the State Government and the Government of the United States depended. He defied any gentleman to find in the history of the United States a single instance in which such a demand was made. No man could justify the officers of Louisiana if they had given up their records into irresponsible hands.

Mr. SOUTHARD said that in the Forty-second session the Committee on Elections in the Senate had been ordered to inquire whether there was a State Government in Louisiana, and in that investigation the committee summoned to Washington members of the Kellogg and McEnery returning boards, and the records of both parties had been produced before it. [Applause.]

Mr. Banks' Views.

Mr. BANKS replied that in that case the existence of the government of Louisiana had been at stake, but the investigation was not established, and the question had been whether one or other of these governments should be established. It would be conceded that on the records demanded would depend the election of President of the United States. If they were destroyed the original evidence of that election would have been destroyed. If they were surrendered up, they were surrendered (he made no impeachment on the committee) to absolutely irresponsible parties. They might be accidentally lost or intentionally destroyed. If those records were lost by accident or destroyed by design, the only evidence that exists on which the election of President is founded and the Government of the United States established would be lost or destroyed, and the manifestations of interest and applause, even that yell which had become historic, and which was heard yesterday, showed to what extent some men not connected with the House were willing to go in such matters. What was the foundation for this extraordinary, unparalleled and unprecedented demand, which would take from the Government the very evidence and foundation on which its authority and right to existence must be based? Mere public rumor, and whence did it come? From the party interested in the destruction of the original evidence. The State of Louisiana, he declared, ought never to yield those papers except to an overwhelming force, and the Government of the United States ought never to suffer the State of Louisiana to be deprived of their possession except by a power greater than that of the United States. [Sensation.]

The Rights of Congress.

Mr. HURD defended the resolution and argued that the only question was whether the House of Representatives had power to enforce the production of papers called for by an investigating committee and now in the custody of the Louisiana Returning Board, and when the gentlemen on the other side interposed the objection that States had rights which Congress could not interfere with they simply begged the whole question. The question was whether Congress had the right to inquire. If it had, it necessarily followed that it had the right to call for the production of papers incident to the inquiry. The records were public records, and must be produced for the information of the public. The members of the Louisiana Returning Board did not hold these papers as officers, but as individuals, and as individuals they must respond to the writ and produce them before any tribunal that had the power to order their production. He thought that the reference of his colleague (Garfield) to the Pigeon Mine fraud in Utah was most unfortunate. His colleague had said that the Whig party of that day acquiesced in and submitted to that fraud. He would say now, however, that that acquiescence in the fraud and outrage was not a precedent that was to be followed by the Democratic party or by the people of the country at this day. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KASSON regarded the proposition before the House as a usurpation of power, dangerous to the future peace and welfare of the Republic.

Sunset Cox's Appeal.

Mr. COX (New York) closed the debate by saying that the State of Louisiana was prostrate, but she is just as necessary now to the great West, to the great North, to the whole country as she ever was, and she has a potential voice in determining for this people who shall be our chief executive. Let us not, Mr. Speaker, allow that voice to be throttled or despised, and let us carry out the authority of Congress, to show to the people that the voice of Louisiana has been given for liberty, for peace, for honesty, for Democracy and for Samuel J. Tilden. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A vote was taken, and the resolution for the arrest of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board and their production before the bar of the House to answer for contempt was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas 158, nays 81.

The Senate amendments to the contingent deficiency bill was reported by Mr. FOSTER (Ohio), and acted on by the House, some being concurred in and some rejected.

The Speaker presented the resignation of Mr. Spencer, of Louisiana, as a member of the House, he having accepted an appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1877.

Indian Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations are ready to report the Indian bill. It appropriates $4,376,009, or $272,090 less than last year.

A Silvery Proposition from Europe.

The Director of the Mint at Brussels, Belgium, has made a proposition to coin silver for the United States Government. He states that the mints of Europe are closed against silver, and the European market is in a deplorable condition. He thinks that by using his bullion houses in Brussels, Paris and London for purchasing bullion, and coining it at his mint, great stability would be given the silver market and the United States would thereby be able to coin the trade dollar to an extent sufficient to control India and China exchanges. He is further of the opinion that the American silver mining interests would also be promoted if his proposition was accepted.

Commissioner of Patents.

Congressman MacDougal formally declined the appointment of Commissioner of Patents tendered him by the President, whereupon the President decided to nominate for the position Ellis H. Spear, of Maine, formerly Deputy Commissioner.

Silver Disbursements.

The silver disbursements since April 18, 1876, were: For fractional currency redeemed, $16,008,812; on currency checks and obligations, $10,680,369; total, $26,689,181.

Witnesses Summoned.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been summoned before the Committee on the powers and privileges of the House.

Bennett's Wanderings.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 17. — James Gordon Bennett and four friends arrived here this morning by the Macon & Augusta railroad, and went to the St. James Hotel, but left shortly after and went on board Astor's yacht.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Bill for the Relief of Prothonotary Kennedy.

Also One Prohibiting the Employment of Waiter Girls in Saloons.

The Republican Caucus Resolves to Put the State Militia on a War Footing.

A Committee Waits on the Governor, when it is Decided to Await the Course of Events.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Reported Favorably.

The act repealing the Fallowfield township, Washington county, road law was reported from the committee favorably.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. GAZZAM, for the relief of B. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

By Mr. ST. CLAIR, the local option bill.

By Mr. JONES, supplementary limitation acts, providing that a failure to prosecute for six years after a suit has been brought shall be a bar to all actions.

By Mr. BURNETT, extending the time for the completion of railroads authorized under special laws.

By Mr. COOPER, a supplement to the act providing for the election of trustees of State normal schools, and regulating their management. It repeals the three-fourths vote on all questions except finance.

Bills Passed Third Reading

Providing for printing the Governor's message.

Authorizing the use of dismounted ordnance for the Dauphin and Susquehanna county soldiers' monuments.

Requiring Common Pleas Judges to charge the jury on particular points of law.

Authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors. This was passed by one vote, the Allegheny Senators voting No. It will probably be reconsidered.

Prohibiting the use of fire or light on vessels where petroleum is stored.

Notaries.

Augustus E. Reineman and Frederick J. Blakely, of Allegheny City, Cyrus O. Kingsbury, of Centreville, and E. Newlon, of East Brady, were appointed Notaries.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported Affirmatively.

Among the bills reported affirmatively were the following:

Submitting to the voters a proposition to remove the Capital.

An act relating to judgments and stays of execution.

Relating to the sale of unsettled lands for taxes.

Authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to fix the number of days within which defendants shall be commanded to appear after the service of summons and the.

An act giving priority in the trial of claims for wages of manual labor.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. LONG (Allegheny), authorizing passenger railways of second class cities to use steam or other motive power with the consent of the local councils.

By Mr. FULTON, a supplemental act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics and others.

By Mr. MEANS, making an appropriation for normal schools.

By Mr. STEWART (Lawrence), a local option bill.

By Mr. GROSS, prohibiting banks taking interest on deposits.

By Mr. WISE, fixing the salaries and number of State officials.

By Mr. SHONK, authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding.

By Mr. MAPES (Venango), prohibiting the employment of females in saloons.

By Mr. DICKEY, taxing dogs and protecting sheep.

By Mr. BILLINGSLEY, protecting miners and dealers from fraud in weighing bituminous coal.

By Mr. WALKER (Allegheny), providing for the issue of five hundred dollar warrant to each properly manned artillery battery.

By Mr. POTTS, protecting laborers, contractors, etc., on railroads.

By Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence), regulating the boundary line between Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

By Mr. HILL (Allegheny), appropriating eighty-two thousand dollars for the Morgan Reform School salaries, insurance and completion of the buildings.

The Governor's reception takes place to-morrow evening.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus unanimously resolved to put the State militia on a war footing by appropriating one million dollars, or as much thereof as necessary, when the emergency arises and a call for aid is made by the proper authorities. The whole subject was referred to a committee of nine, with power to act—five Senators and four Representatives—which will include Senators Newmyer and Herr, with Speaker Myer, Representatives Long, Hahn and Morgan (Lawrence).

The Military Bill.

The bill as prepared was as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that the Governor shall be and is hereby authorized and requested to tender to the Government of the United States the services of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for the preservation of the public peace at the National Capital on the day of the inauguration of the next President of the United States, or at any time previous or subsequent to the said day when the President of the United States may require the presence of armed men for said purpose.

SEC. 2. That if in the opinion of the Governor the forces of the National Guards are insufficient for the purpose aforesaid, he shall be and is hereby authorized to call for and organize a force of volunteer soldiers sufficient for the emergency, who shall be organized, armed and equipped and officered as the National Guards are organized, armed and equipped and officered under existing laws. The Governor shall appoint all officers necessary for said volunteer forces, and shall have authority to prescribe and enforce all regulations necessary for their organization, good discipline and pay. They shall be assembled at such time and place as the Governor may direct, mustered into the service of the State of Pennsylvania, organized and held subject to the requisition of the President of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid; and for the purpose of organizing, equipping, arming, paying and transporting said volunteers the sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. Should the ordinary revenues of the State be insufficient to meet the expenditures authorized by this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to borrow money sufficient for the purposes thereof by temporary loans based on the faith of the commonwealth, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor at such time and in such amounts, not to exceed the amount herein appropriated, as the object and purposes hereinbefore stated may require. The certificates of the loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and countersigned by the Governor, and made payable at such time or times as the Governor may direct. All expenditures under this act shall be paid upon the warrant of the Governor, upon bills properly presented, authenticated and approved by him. K.

Conference with the Governor.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HARRISBURG, PA., January 17.—A caucus of Republican members of the Senate and House was held this evening. A committee of three Senators and four Representatives, including the Speakers of the Senate and House, appointed last week to consider the propriety of introducing a bill into the Legislature to place the militia of the State upon a war footing, held a conference with Gov. Hartranft, and finally decided that it was not expedient to offer any such bill to the Legislature at present, nor to make any specific appropriation for the purpose at this time, but simply to await the course of events, and let the matter rest until the Governor in his judgment should think it necessary to call on the Legislature by proclamation or otherwise. The report of the committee was adopted, but it was additionally agreed that a committee, consisting of four members of the House and two members of the Senate, should be appointed, to whom the bill making an appropriation for the organization of the militia should be referred, and who should hold it subject to the course of events, taking no action thereon unless necessary.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

All Quiet in New Orleans.

The Congressional Investigations in Washington.

Wm. E. Chandler Before the House Committee.

THE INVESTIGATION ERA.

Wm. E. Chandler Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The select committee on the rights, powers and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote examined to-day Wm. E. Chandler. He testified that he was a member of the National Republican Committee and of the Executive Committee. In reply to a question whether he or any other member of the committee sent telegrams to Louisiana, Florida and North or South Carolina, wit. ness replied affirmatively. He had seen copies of the telegrams produced yesterday by Mr. Clancey, but did not remember any others particularly. He, however, sent telegrams early in the morning, before Clancey was up. He thought he sent them substantially to the same persons mentioned in those States, but briefer. His recollection was that he telegraphed that Hayes had received 185 votes with Louisiana, Florida and Oregon, that the Democrats would attempt to wrest these States from the Republicans by fraud or other improper means, and requested them to be diligent in ascertaining the result and communicate it as soon as ascertained.

Question—Was any promise made in those telegrams of money or troops? Answer—None to my recollection.

In response to a question as to the names of the two friends mentioned in his dispatches to Mr. Keogh, who had left for Raleigh, witness replied Gen. Kilpatrick and E. C. Cragey, the latter having been correspondent of the New York *Times*.

Q.—Did you give instructions to these gentlemen? A.—I think not; none to my knowledge.

Q.—Were they furnished with money? A.—Simply to pay their expenses. No more.

In response to a question, the witness said that while in Tallahassee he became counsel for the Governor of Florida and other Republican candidates for Congress and Electors.

Q.—While in Florida did you receive any letters or telegrams from any member of the National Committee in which mention was made of money or troops? A.—I ought not to answer that question on the ground of my clients, whom I will advise to give me permission to answer.

The committee, after a private consultation, unanimously decided that witness must answer the question, as there could be no privileged communication between an attorney and his clients as against a committee of the House.

Witness said as at present advised he declined to answer the question without the consent of his clients, but he was inclined, with all due respect to the committee.

Q.—Did you, while in Florida, send a letter or telegram to any member of the National Committee mentioning money or troops? A.—I make the same answer as above.

On being further interrogated, witness said he was not certain that the letter to Mr. Keogh produced yesterday was actually sent to that gentleman. He thought many of the telegrams were known to Z. Chandler and Governor McCormick, and that the witness) dictated all of them. Some of the telegrams were sent after consultation with the members of the committee, and others sent on his own authority.

The committee then went into private consultation.

Investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The examination of Col. Pelton was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He testified, in answer to Senator Morton, that he knows Smith Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Weed went to South Carolina after the election; don't think the Democratic National Committee suggested the mission; don't know Weed's business; don't know why he went to South Carolina, except to see a fair count; don't know what name Weed went under in South Carolina, and have no reason to believe he went under any other than his own; received no dispatch in December last from the President of the C. C. & I. R. R.; has no knowledge of a dispatch sent to Governor Hayes, the National Democratic Committee in which the question was asked whether the committee would pay $30,000 for an electoral vote; the figures were mentioned, but witness don't know from what source it came. There was a letter received from one of the Northwestern States, not Oregon, saying an electoral vote could be had for money.

Mr. Morton asked witness if he had in his possession any letters from Smith Weed. Witness answered that he did not know, as most of the correspondence had been destroyed from time to time; did not remember receiving a dispatch from Smith Weed or any other person saying that the vote of a colored elector in South Carolina could be obtained for money; thought he would remember had he received such dispatch.

At this point Col. Pelton was excused until Friday morning.

LOUISIANA.

The Condition of Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—The *Republican* this morning, referring to General Augur's latest instructions from the War Department, says: What is the present status according to the understanding of the Administration? It is explained in the President's dispatch, of which that of the Secretary is intended to be explanatory—a Supreme Court legally constituted to make decision for five lawyers who have been called together by a private citizen of the State to act in a judicial capacity, a Governor declared duly elected in the manner provided by the laws of the State ignored by the leaders of armed men, and all public places filled in the same irregular emergency, who characterized the alleged appointments to the Supreme Court. In the meantime process of law is paralized. No business is transacted in the courts, and but little or none in the markets. The people are excited and weary, mercantile houses are failing, and others are in financial straits. Scarcely any produce, comparatively, is coming to market, and the stocks of goods in store find no buyers.

All Quiet.

The effect of the instructions from the War Department to Gen. Augur to preserve the status quo of both parties until the result of the Congressional committees are received is plainly visible to-day. All danger of collision is regarded as past, for the present at least.

Gen. Augur's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Gen. Augur publishes a reply to Packard's letter, criticises Packard for publishing the letter before he (Augur) had seen it or had time to reply. In commenting upon the contents of Packard's letter, Gen. Augur says that he never knew, until the letter was published, that Packard considered the President's order of the 9th as *commanding* a maintenance of the status quo. The order was received after the surrender of the Supreme Court room, the arsenal and the police stations. Nevertheless he (Gov. Packard) had repeatedly stated that he would take the first favorable opportunity to seize the Supreme Court rooms, and had twice asked him (Augur) to assist in the seizure. These threats gave the Nicholls' party an excuse for keeping their force on hand to resist any such attempts. It was in view of these facts that he (Augur) had directed two of his staff officers to inquire if some agreement could not be entered into by which the "status quo" could be guaranteed until the President made his decision. No *request* was made in the matter, it was merely a suggestion made in the interest of peace, and to give the excited city a moment's quiet.

The Legislatures.

The Republican Legislature did not ballot for United States Senator to-day. In the House Barrett and Kennedy, who had gone over to the Democrats, were expelled.

The Democratic Legislature balloted for Senator without a choice. In the Democratic Senate Eustis introduced a resolution reciting forth that one Packard, falsely assuming to be Governor, had by means of a scandalous and libelous publication, purporting to be a proclamation, addressed the General Assembly and lawful authorities, and calculated to bring them into contempt, etc., therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether said Packard, by authorizing said scandalous and libelous publication, has not committed a breach of the privileges of this body, and what means, if any, should be taken to punish said Packard for said contempt, and to maintain the dignity and authority of this body. So ordered.

The House bill in reference to the protection of colored people was passed unanimously.

Senatoral Elections.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 18.—On the second ballot, being in joint convention, for United States Senator to day, Logan had 98, Palmer 88, Anderson 7, Davies 8, Lathrop, Parish and Washburne 1 each. The third ballot resulted in the same, except that Logan received one less and Washburne one more. On the fourth ballot Logan received 98, Palmer 88, Anderson 7, Davies 7, Washburne 1, and Parish 1. Fifth ballot—Logan 100, Palmer 88, Anderson 7, Davis 7, Parish 1 and Haines 1. Sixth ballot—The same as the fourth.

BOSTON, January 17.—The first ballot for United States Senator in the joint convention of the Legislature to-day resulted: Boutwell, 96; Hoar 93; Abbott, 60; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4; Sanford, 1. After the second ballot, which gave Hoar 95, Boutwell, 93, and Abbott 52, the joint session adjourned till to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

Bismarck Watching Events.

BERLIN, January 17.—It is stated the German Ambassador at Constantinople is instructed not to sign the final protocol about to be submitted to the conference without having previously reported its text to Bismarck and received a reply.

Russia Receding.

PARIS, January 17.—The *Message De Paris* reports that Russia has countermanded all the supplies which she had ordered in Germany. Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived in this city from Dresden.

Paper Money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 17. — The Turkish Government is said to have decided for the present not to issue the seven million Turkish pounds paper money recently decreed.

The Czar's Manoeuvrings.

LONDON, January 18.—The *Times*, in a leading editoral, discusses the opinion which is held by a large portion of the press and by the public generally, that Russia will quietly accept the abortive conclusion of the conference, and says: "We trust it will prove correct. But if we hold this opinion it must be as a matter of faith, and not of evidence. What are the facts upon which judgment should be founded? The Czar's Moscow speech remains unmodified by any later utterance. The Russian army is now indisputably in a high state of preparation. The latest news from Odessa, in a letter dated January 12, and published in the Cologne *Gazette*, is that the railroad company has again been ordered to suspend the good traffic from January 18, as large numbers of troops, especially from the vicinity of Moscow, are to be sent southward. It is admitted that addresses continue to pour in upon the Czar almost daily from all parts of the Empire. The correspondent who states this fact, adds, however, that it is, of course, his personal impression, that popular enthusiasm is fast dying out. Allowing full weight for this judgment, the inference from the above facts must be that the Czar has not abandoned his purpose. On the other hand, Gen. Ignatieff has been the foremost advocate of conciliating at Constantinople. Are we to interpret Ignatieff's attitude as showing that the Czar wants an excuse to refrain from war, or is it simply a demonstration of his call for peace, which, having failed, leaves him to fulfill the Moscow declaration? One alternative is as plausible as the other."

In connection with the above it is to be noticed that the Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says information derived from Russian officers, who have arrived at Belgrade from Kichineff, shows that the previous accounts of the bad condition of the Russian army were exaggerated. I am inclined to believe, continues the correspondent, that the Russians are not averse to allowing their enemies to underrate the strength of the force they are prepared to lead.

A Berlin dispatch says preparations to cross the Pruth actively continue.

Gen. Tchernayeff, interviewed in Paris, said he doubted not that war would be renewed in the spring. All Constantinople correspondents of London journals, and nearly all those at other European cities, express a decided opinion that the Turks will not yield.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the ultimatum is a more efficient document than at first supposed. It does not sacrifice the executive powers of the international commission.

GERMANY.

Heating the Breech.

BERLIN, January 17.—Negotiations have been reopened with France, and there is a probability that Germany will participate in the Paris exhibition in 1878.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A Plan Agreed Upon for Counting It—The Tribunal for the Decision of Controverted Questions to be Tripartite.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Senate and House committees on counting the electoral votes have this evening agreed upon a report, which will be signed to-morrow by all the members of both committees except Senator Morton, and possibly one Democratic member of the House committee. The tribunal for the decision of controverted questions will be tripartite, one branch of which will be composed of five Justices of the United States Supreme Court. How these Judges are to be selected or how the Senate and House branches of the tribunal will be constituted is not known, but it is positively stated that the element of chance will not enter in any way into the formation of the tribunal. Its members are to take a special oath to decide questions according to the Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof. From the ascertained fact that the judiciary branch of the tribunal will be composed of five members, it is inferred that the two branches of Congress will each be represented on it by five of their respective members. But this is only a matter of inference. On inquiry of a member of the two committees to-night it is learned that all of them pledged themselves not to speak of the details of the proposed plan for counting the electoral vote, this caution being taken in order that the public might not be misled by verbal statements. Apart from the exact phrasology of the official report, they say that for the last two weeks the committees of the two Houses, acting either separately or in joint session, have devoted their best energies and judgment and nearly all their time to arrive at an accommodation, that the proceedings have been uniformly marked by courtesy and a patriotic spirit, all striving to allay whatever partisan feeling existed, and to promote the public good. They are very hopeful that both political parties and the country at large will be satisfied with the result of their labors. The bill embodying the plan agreed upon will be accompanied by a brief report, setting forth the principles upon which it is based, and will be presented to both houses to-morrow, though it will not probably be acted upon immediately.

The intelligence that a report has been agreed upon calculated to satisfy both parties occasions very general gratification.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CONCORD, N. H., January 17.—The Democrats in State Convention to-day nominated Daniel Marcri for Governor.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—The City Councils have appropriated $10,000 for work for unemployed men, in cleaning the streets.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—S. N. Harvet, the defaulting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., who absconded recently, has been arrested in London, Canada, and will soon be extradited.

LITTLE ROCK, January 17.—The General Assembly at noon to-day canvassed the vote cast yesterday for United States Senator. Ex-Gov. Garland was declared elected for the ensuing six years.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The suspension of Orrin Benedict & Co., hat manufacturers of this city, with liabilities estimated at $150,000, throws out of employment 250 operatives in the factory at Bethel, Conn.

COLUMBUS, O., January 17.—In the Legislature to-day a resolution was offered and referred to a committee, asking Ohio's Senators and Representatives in Congress to support bills pending before Congress allowing pensions to date from the discharge in the case of the soldier, and from the death of the husband in the case of widows.

Moody's Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 17.—On the occasion of Mr. Moody's final services at the tabernacle last night, that building was crowded to overflowing. It was announced that a considerable sum of money was needed to pay off the debt on Farwell Hall, which is occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, to continue these meetings and to meet certain other obligations incurred during the services here. A subscription taken on the spot amounted to $67,000, which is nearly the amount asked for.

A FORGER GOBBLES $64,000.

The Union Trust Company, of New York, Victimized—Excitement in Wall Street—Details of the Transactions.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The vicinity of Wall street was greatly excited to-day by a report that the Union Trust Company had been defrauded out of $64,000 by a skilled forger. On January 3d a check for this amount, purporting to have been drawn by the New York Life Insurance Company on the previous day, was presented to the Trust Company through a banking association, and paid. Yesterday it was discovered to be a forgery, and Mr. Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, makes the following statement of facts: Yesterday morning, while balancing the bank accounts of the Trust Company, the cashier discovered two checks bearing the same number, one for $150,000 and the other for $64,000, drawn by the New York Life Insurance Company on the Union Trust Company. Upon examining the check for $64,000 it was pronounced a clever forgery. The officers of the Union Trust Company were notified of the forgery immediately, and the cashier stated that it was presented to him on the 3d of the month, and he, supposing it to be perfectly regular, certified it. After the stranger had accomplished his object he presented himself at the office of Mr. Maxwell, a broker of Broad street, and purchased $40,000 in gold, and after obtaining the treasure and the difference, less the commission of the broker, disappeared. The loss will fall upon the Union Trust Company, the officers of which have assured President Franklin that they will make the $64,000 good. The detectives are busily engaged in working up the case.

The following caution appears in the afternoon papers:

The public are cautioned against negotiating our check, No. 10,392, for $9,500 gold, on the Bank of New York, certified by the bank, payment having been stopped on account of fraud.

W. T. HATCH & SONS.

Welcome Moisture in the Golden State.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—It has been raining at intervals all day. To-night the wind is strong south, barometer falling and every sign of a continued storm. Dispatches from the interior note similar weather over a greater part of the State. The storm is evidently general. The most cheering reports have been received as to the crop prospects provided the rain continues.

The Mayoralty.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It strikes me that the people are going to take a hand in the next city election, and in that case the man who calculates without giving Miles S. Humphreys a show will make a great mistake. Mr. Humphreys comes before the Republican voters of Pittsburgh, not as a ring politician, or as a fancy, kid-gloved gentleman, but as the representative of our workingmen, and as an honest, straightforward, intelligent and common sense man. He is fitted for any office where the people want business managed on common sense principles, and is especially fitted for the Mayoralty, where executive ability, personal integrity and clear judgment are required. Mr. Humphreys has served in a public capacity before and served his constituents well. His friends, the workingmen, will endorse him for any office. He does not do perhaps quite so much boasting as some others, but his strength is solid, and he is not afraid to do his duty. He is one of the people,—modest, unassuming, courteous, able, and intelligent. The Mayor's office is a responsible position. The people want it filled by a man who represents them, and not by the representative of any clique, or political ring. Mr. Humphreys fills that bill, and from present appearances seems to be far ahead in the race, a fact which is very gratifying to

WORKINGMAN.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick will lecture this evening in the Central Presbyterian church, at the corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

A Soiled

Shirt is not desirable, but when the price is made low enough it becomes so. F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, offer some "Star" Shirts, that retail regularly from $1.50 to $2.50, at the low price of *one dollar* each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Fancy

Half Hose for Gentlemen may now be had of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, at much below the regular rates. We note a bargain lot of Striped Merino on their counter at 35 and 50 cents per pair.

Ladies' Muslin Undergarments

trimmed and made in the best manner at low prices. Our let chemises and drawers, slightly soiled, at closing out prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL parties against trusting my wife, ROSEY JOSEPHS on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting from this day.

JACOB JOSEPHS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1867. n100

JOHN T. NATCHER,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Of Rolling Mills, Foundries, Factories, Dwelling Houses, &c. Jobbing or repairing promptly attended to. Nos. 125 and 127 First avenue, six doors below Wood street, Pittsburgh. Special attention given to erecting Steam and Hand Cranes of all sizes.

GRAFF BROS. & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GRAFF & SON.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
81 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1877.

Proposals for Printing 1,500 Copies of the Annual Report of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 20th inst., at noon. Specifications can be examined at this office.

n82 C. A. KEHEW, Secretary.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Geo. C. Davis, Alex. Chambers, B. Preston and John S. Davis is dissolved, so far as relates to the said Alexander Chambers, deceased. All debts due said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by Geo. C. Davis, B. Preston and John S. Davis who will continue the business under the firm name of DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

GEO. C. DAVIS,
B. PRESTON,
JOHN A. CHAMBERS,
JAS. A. CHAMBERS, Ex'r.

Pitts

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express in the Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of ten	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE —Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¾.

IT is reported that TILDEN has yielded to HEWITT, and is against the 14th of February meeting. 'Tis well, if true.

COLONEL PELTON'S memory continued defective yesterday, and he was excused till Friday. Is it not surprising that the Private Secretary of Mr. TILDEN should be troubled with a memory of such uncertain qualities.

THE wildest rumors are prevalent as to the agreement and non-agreement of the committees on the electoral count. It is probably as well to quietly wait their report, when the facts will be brought to light. Thus, we shall know whether all are to be satisfied, or the contest go on, till in some way the count is actually made.

GENERAL BANKS spoke himself a radical yesterday in dealing with the proposition to arrest the Louisiana Returning Board for not delivering up the original documents on which their action was founded. He reminded the House that such documents had once been lost, by a Congressional Committee, and declared that the purpose of the present committee was to secure and destroy them, thus putting aside all evidence of HAYES' election. The remark produced a decided sensation, coming, as it did from a member, usually very conservative.

THE story of destruction by the ice and flood constitutes the saddest description of reading. That it could not be prevented does not relieve the fact that a large part of the accumulations of years of toil are swept away. Yet those who suffer may be expected to bend afresh to the task, and by energy and address, repair their fortunes. Of course they will be dealt with according to business rules, yet we hope that so far as the banks can extend them favor, liberality and not narrowness, will be the rule. It is of importance to Pittsburgh that our coal interests be sustained, as these constitute an important part of our legitimate trade. Some of our dealers, and possibly all, will have a better market for what coal they do send, in the early future, as prices will be permanently advanced. It is a time for mutual forbearance and help, and this should be extended. We entertain no doubt that those who are not burthened with close contracts, and who have coal mines in process of working, will rapidly regain what they have lost. That for the time the losses of many will press them severely, we do not doubt. But Pittsburgh is so vitally interested in the business, that every effort should be made to sustain it, and, where credit can be extended, to grant this, that all may recover their losses. It is well, in this direction also, to remember that character has much to do with monetary and business affairs, and that mere misfortune should not work absolute loss of credit.

THE SILVER BILL.

That a potent influence is at work in opposition to the restoration of silver to its old place as a factor in the double standard, which existed in this country from its foundation up to the passage of the suicidal law of 1873 demonetizing silver, is apparent from the recent action of the Committee of the United States Senate. A substitute for the bill which has already passed the House is to be offered, and thus the whole question is to be reopened, the result of which will be that, if that substitute is entertained, nothing will be done at the present short session of Congress, and the country will be obliged to struggle on for another year under the disabilities which that law entailed. It is a scheme to do by indirection what the Senate, in the face of public opinion, dare not do directly. We trust the substitute will not be entertained.

AN UNCOMPROMISING SPIRIT.

The exact amount of honor and fairness, which the Democrats in Congress are disposed to show in the attempt to solve the electoral question, was illustrated in the House on Tuesday. The Democrats presented a resolution to have the members of the Louisiana Returning Board arrested and brought before the bar of the House, in contempt, for not surrendering to the Committee the original documents on which they made up their decisions. It will be remembered that two reasons were given by the Returning Board for this refusal. 1. That hitherto, when they had complied with the demand of a Congressional Committee, they had failed to secure their papers back again. 2. That the papers constituted part of their report to the Legislature, which was not yet made; and hence they were using them, and could not spare them. We do not remember that the point was distinctly made that the Committee had no right to seize the archives of a department of a State Government; but had it been, it would have been in exact accord with Democratic teaching. As showing their good will to the committee, however, the Returning Board offered to have all the documents referred to copied, the committee paying the salary of the clerks, and, of course, making them responsible for the correctness of the copies. This was refused, of course. It was a windfall to the committee to have a chance to make a howl, and to be refused something, over which they could wax indignant, and attempt to create the impression that evidence had been withheld. We state the facts, that it may be seen that they are fighting over a shadow,—a mere technicality. The contents of all the papers referred to were offered; but they refused this, and demanded the *original* papers,—part of the State archives, and for not furnishing them, they propose to arrest an entire Board of State officials, and hold them in contempt. The trickiness and rascality of the scheme is seen, when it is known that it was resolved on in the absence of all the Republican members of the Committee,—a discourtesy of which this is not the first example during the present Congress.

In the debate which followed this resolution, the spirit that controls the Democracy was fully developed. Their discourtesy, and violation of the fundamental teachings of their faith, and purpose to force a count for TILDEN by dishonest means, as shown by their violence in this case, and their continued support of GROVER, were clearly stated; and evoked no denial, but only significant laughter. The violent spirit also manifested shows that the return of their baffled committees brings back the old desperation of purpose. It foreshadows, also, the pushing forward of the scheme to assemble a vast crowd in Washington on the 14th of February, to coerce Congress, if possible, into a Democratic count of the electoral vote. In brief, the old spirit of desperation has again returned. It has been covered that the Republican party is willing to meet anything they may suggest that looks to an honest and fair solution of the Presidential difficulty, but the evidence in the Oregon case is so clear and conclusive that TILDEN was involved in bribery in its worst form—that of attempting to defeat the expressed will of the people—that they evidently want no compromise, but have determined to attempt the enforcement of their ideas. This is the secret of the late move. Insult and outrage are resorted to as means of annoyance, and to break up the tendency toward an amicable arrangement of the trouble. If they persist in this, we hope there will be an end of attempts to conciliate. Let the Republicans move straight forward, not seeking or using any advantages they may have improperly; but in a fair, honest, courteous spirit, seek to ascertain the exact truth, and then enforce it at all hazards. Pennsylvania will be ready to do her duty in the emergency.

In this we would have reasonable evidence submitted to the public that all is right. In Florida and South Carolina this has been done. In Oregon we venture the evidence will fully develop the fact that TILDEN was party to and originator of one of the meanest frauds ever practiced toward the American people. It is absurd to think that PELTON originated it; and HEWITT declares *he* did not. Yet advice and money were sent on questions that arose after the election. It is folly to talk about legitimate expenses then. It was an attempt to steal the Presidency, and TILDEN was the author and promoter of it. We have full confidence that the report of the Senate Committee will clearly show that the Returning Board was not only morally justified in throwing out the votes it did, but that it was legally compelled to do so, by the evidence that came in. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has been legally elected President of the United States. All the desperate expedients of the last two months have failed to break the force of that fact; on the contrary, the more the elections have been sifted, the clearer that fact has appeared. And now that the Democracy insultingly break away from the attempt to harmoniously settle the difficulties that have been alleged to exist, nothing remains for the Republican party but to stand up to the record, and count the vote as it was honestly and legally cast. If a hundred thousand "unarmed" Democrats go to Washington as petitioners, it may not be bad to have a suitable force of armed preservers of the right of petition at hand to protect them as against any violence that may develop among them, should their petitions not be answered according to their wishes.

THE MILITARY BILL.

We elsewhere speak of the bad faith of the Democracy in the pending political complications. They are evidently no more ready to yield to evidence, or to accept in good faith the proven verdict of the people, than they were immediately after the election. On the contrary they are known to be arranging to mass their partisans in Washington to coerce Congress into a count suitable to their wishes, and, it is known, propose, if they have a shadow of excuse for it, to inaugurate TILDEN and attempt to violently seize on the Government. This, in plain language, is their programme. That they may modify, change, or abandon it, we admit; but they are, at the present, resolved on desperate measures. In view of this fact, it has been thought wise to prepare, in some of the Republican States, against a contingency of this character. This preparation does not involve any threat, action or expenditure that will harm any, if the peace is observed. If, as the *Post* innocently puts it, there is an assemblage of *unarmed* Democrats at Washington, who will simply and peacefully exercise their right of petition, no harm will come to anyone. The Republican party is peacefully disposed; but with the memory of 1861 upon us, it is not proposed to be caught unprepared again; and to this end a bill has been prepared, and will be introduced in our Legislature and passed, providing for the contingency mentioned.

This bill empowers the Governor to call out the militia for national defence, in the event of an outbreak against the Government at Washington. It appropriates $1,000,000 out of any unexpended money in the Treasury, to be subject to the order of the Governor, and to be used to organize, equip, and transport troops for the defence of the National Capital. This is the pith of the bill. It simply contemplates an emergency that may arise, and provides against it. In the event of that emergency not occurring, not a dollar of the money will be expended, and no action will be taken. It is of the nature of a precaution, as against a possible contingency, but will not be given effect, should that contingency not arise.

It does not amount to a threat, unless the proposed Democratic demonstration is a threat. No one believes that should the proposed gathering take place on the 14th of February, it will be an unarmed body of Democrats, but will be armed, and with a Government loyal to the Administration, and a people that will never permit a horde of rampant roughs to seize and hold the national capital. Against such a contingency alone, the Legislature proposes to provide. It, therefore, has a bill prepared, authorizing the Governor to draw on the Treasury to the amount of a million dollars, to send soldiers to the defence of the capital. It is merely sufficient to say, further, that Governor HARTRANFT is possessed of so much prudence, that even the wildest Democrat will entertain no fear of a rash exercise of the power conferred. If no occasion arises, such as is contemplated in the bill, no money will be expended. But in the event of trouble such as we speak of, Pennsylvania will be ready and will be represented at the National Capital by 50,000 trained soldiers, within a few days of any outbreak. Governor HARTRANFT is judicious and prudent, and will not abuse the power conferred on him; but if an outbreak should occur, he is a soldier, and he understands a soldier's duty.

The bill, therefore, is a prudential measure. If the Democracy are peaceful, it does not involve the movements of a soldier or the expenditure of a dollar. It is not a threat, but is a precaution. Pennsylvania was one of the original thirteen States, and has a deep interest in the perpetuity of the Union. Within her own borders she has the right to prepare against emergencies that threaten, in such manner as the Legislature may determine. If no attack is made on the Government, no outside action need be taken by her authority, and the moral effect of her action will be in the interest of peace.

An Icy Episode.

A gentleman, while passing hurriedly along Seventh street, near Washington avenue, last night, had his attention attracted to the other side of the way by a noise such as might be produced by the sudden and unexpected contact of a large body with a hard sidewalk. Thinking it possible that some one might have fallen and been injured, the gentleman crossed over and discovered a woman at full length on the pavement, moving as though in a vain endeavor to gain an upright position.

"Madame, did you fall?"

"Fall? Of course I fell. I don't s'pose I'd be laying here if I didn't, do you?"

"I hope you are not injured?" (No response.)

"I hope you have not hurt yourself."

"Hurt myself? Of course I've hurt myself. You don't s'pose a person could fall as solid as I did, and not get hurt?"

"I thought you came down rather hard. You appear to be looking for something. Have you lost anything?"

"Lost anything? Of course I've lost something. You don't s'pose I'd be paw ing over this ice if I hadn't? Oh! here it is." (A nickel.)

"Can I assist you to rise, madame?"

"No, you needn't. I'm big enough to help myself."

With that she dragged herself to the edge of the pavement, and, by cautious maneuvering, was soon safe on her feet, in the middle of the street. As she was passing rapidly toward the north, she was heard muttering to herself:

"I just wish I'd broken a leg. If I wouldn't a sued some one, I would, and don't you forget it."

The Receptions at the White House.

The New Year reception at the White House has inspired the letter writers to epistolary skippings. One of them writing to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, says that "the Brazilian Minister glittered in green and gold, like one of his native bugs, as did the Portuguese Minister, Baron Sant Anna. Among all the Japanese Legation there was no one to compare with Gen. Saiga, the Mongolian Adonis. The Danish Minister, J. H. Hegerman de Lindencrone, whose name makes such a spread on a hotel register, is a compact, well built blonde, who parts his hair exactly in the middle, and has the most distinguished manners. His gold embroidered court suit was enhanced by a blue rosette on the back of his coat, a little to the right of the buttons. In the middle of the mysterious rosette was a gilt key hanging from a crown. The typical Young America marched in, with his skates clanking on his arm, pulled off his cap, and had a good, hearty shake and a kind wish from the President. The cool self-possession of this boy was delightful, and republican simplicity was shown, out and out, in the way that he could walk in and shake hands with the Chief Magistrate. He had been skating on the river until the snow began to fall, and then he thought he would just 'drop into' the White House as he went by and wish them a Happy New Year."

Rainbows in the Snow.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints an extract from a letter written by a citizen of Denver, Colorado, December 23d, in which occurs the following: "I wrote you yesterday, about four o'clock, when the weather was warm and pleasant, and I now want to take it all back, for about dark it turned cold, and began snowing and blowing, and all day the thermometer has been lugging zero. But this morning we had a very remarkable sun snow-shower, or frost-shower, with the most singular and beautiful combinations of rainbow seen in this section of the continent by the oldest inhabitants of Colorado. There were three circles—one large circle, taking in and circling around the entire city, that seemed to be about say four miles in diameter, and one immediately above the city with a diameter say one mile, and one circle around the sun, commencing at the horizon and merely touching the center ring, with five bright suns located about the inner circle, like the moons of Jupiter. Each ring seemed to be about ten feet wide, and of the most brilliant rainbow colors. It was a sight never to be forgotten."

Alexis' Sweetheart.

The announcement that the Grand Duke Alexis is now on his way to this country has some interest for the young women of America, who treasure the memory of his love looks and the pentrating glance of his Royal eye. Not all the barbaric splendors of his father's Court have disenchanted him with America. But it is humiliating to learn that the American woman he most admired is not a Washington belle skilled in finesse and the diplomatic language of the heart, or a New York coquette, known in the gossip of clubs and boasting of the blood of the Knickerbockers, or in Boston member of the famous clans in Sanscrit, or even a Chicago divinity combining the graces and requirements of all the others. He loves most, they say, a Kansas girl who once shot a buffalo while the Royal Duke was looking on. Evidently the Tartar blood lingers in him. The women of the East will be above the feelings of their sex if they do not hold the Royal Tartar lower than the Kansas girl; and she, in the opinion of all well meaning persons, must be esteemed a nasty, mean, designing thing.

Perennial Strawberries.

We last week witnessed the strange spectable of a strawberry patch growing in the open air. The garden is about six miles above the town of Soquel. Mr. Thompson, the owner of the ranch, informed us that at any day or month in the year he could go into the patch and gather at least twenty quarts of the luscious berries in a short time. He now has in cultivation 3,000 vines, which occupy half an acre of ground, and from these he has gathered during the past year 6,000 quarts of the large crimson beauties. Half of this quantity he sold in the local markets at an average of twenty cents per quart, and the other half he gave away to his neighbors, as there was no demand for them from buyers. Blossoms green, and flaming red, ripe berries, smile, look sedate and blush, side by side the whole year through, on the same vine. To start with, they are not as much trouble to cultivate as a patch of string beans would be; then at an average of twenty cents per quart, the half acre of ground would net him $600 per year.—*Santa Cruz (Cal.) Courier.*

Rudeness Rebuked.

The mother of a young actress presented herself to the manager of a Paris theatre in a state of intense indignation. "Pretty goings on, these!" she cried. "Your flower girl brings a bouquet of flowers to my daughter, an innocent child of seventeen, and says out loud, right before the whole company, that if she will go to supper after the performance she will find fifty louis under her table napkin." The manager sternly replied, "I will see about that this moment. That flower girl shall march out of this theatre before she is a day older. She has no business to speak so loud!"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Bob Ingersoll will lecture after all.

—Bitter Democrats are too fond of their bitters.

—There are thirty thousand unemployed in Chicago.

—Wendell Phillips says he is ashamed of the schools of Boston.

—The noble red man is the pullback on the outskirts of civilization.

—The best uniform for horse-car conductors—Uniform politeness.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Tilden talks a great deal, and is growing gray.

—Jean Ingelow is fat and forty, and never tires of writing of buttercups and daisies.

—A brother of Edward S. Stokes was married last week to a beautiful New-York heiress.

—Now is a good time to buy thermometers. They are lower than they have been since last spring.

—The Guinness brewing firm has been dissolved, Sir Arthur retiring with $5,000,000 for his share.

—They do not know exactly how to dispose of the Vanderbilt property; but where there's a will there's a way.

—Art is pushing right ahead. They can now weave a cat into a parlor rug so naturally that one feels like tossing her a hunk of boarding-house beef.

—General Hawley is President of the Connecticut State Rifle Association, but this fact has no political significance, Having been a soldier, he wants peace.

—"Gorry, ole man," said a shivering darkey, cowering over the glowing coals on the hearth, "what de good ole hym says is a fac', 'Dese embers' as pleasant as May."

—The man at Worcester, Massachusetts, who thought he could "clean around" the bullet in his revolver, and save the trouble of drawing it, now carries it in his leg.

—Williamsport, Pa., is organizing a colony for Texas. When the survivors get back, say about a year from now, look out for some hair raising narratives in the country papers.

—An intoxicated man told a New York judge that he had seven reasons for getting drunk. Said he: "I've got six boys in my family, an' last night—it's a girl, Judge." He got off.

—"The time approaches when a fellow buys for his chum's sister a highly ornamental valentine, the great centre of attraction of which is a picture of the fabled boy who has decidedly more wings than overcoat."

—A foreigner can scarcely realize how much wealth there is in this country until he figures up the assets of life insurance companies, as seen in advertisements. Every company appears to have three or four millions of surplus cash on hand.

—Wendell Phillips thinks that the American school-girl is far less intelligent and cultivated than the Scotch, Swedish or Canadian school-girl, as her letters show. Wendell is always whispering soft nothings on some subject to his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen.

—When a chap with a broad brim hat and a revolver rides up to a Mississippi newspaper office and inquires for the editor, no time is wasted in hollow formalities, and the coroner's verdict, with a handsome obituary, is generally in type before the crowd has entirely dispersed.

—Clipping horses is a great and beautiful art. It is ravishingly delightful to the humane mind to see a thin-skinned horse being driven about the streets all shaved and ridged up, until he looks like a corrugated washbord, while a man in two overcoats holds the lines over the shivering steed.

—Thirteen advertisements for young women to accompany young men on the Queen's birthday have been clipped out of a Glasgow paper by M. D. Conway, and sent to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to show that personal advertisements in Europe are as bad as those published in America.

—A man named Josephus Rhodeinheimerawayzieweitzen visited Boston the other day, and in walking through the crooked streets of that city his name lagged so far behind, and got so awfully twisted out of shape in turning corners that he had to take it to a blacksmith shop and have it straightened out.—*Norristown Herald.*

—We should like to have a few eloquent remarks from Senator Bogy on the political corruption revealed by the evidence of Mr. Jordan, late cashier of the Third National Bank of New York. To us this evidence looks like a part of a conspiracy to persecute Mr. Tilden, and make it appear that he would use money for improper purposes.

—Among the many playful subjects of reflection that are always occurring is the fact that there is no monument over the grave of the inventor of the accordeon. When the public definitely ascertains the last resting place of the man who conceived the Getman flute, perhaps there will be a concerted movement to relieve the human race from the odium of this apparent neglect.

—The cotton trade is looking up. The export of manufactured cotton from New York to Europe last year was 74,456 packages, against 41,008 in 1875, and an average of about 16,000 packages before that. When an individual sells more than he buys, the world says he is growing rich; but when a nation sells more than it buys, Democratic reasoning declares it is becoming poorer.

—A correspondent, interested in historical studies, writes to us to ask if Oregon was included in the Louisiana purchase. To the best of our recollection, the only occasion on which Oregon was purchased was on December 6, 1876, when it was bought for $8,000 (slush money) by Wm. Tilden Pelton, the nephew, secretary and political manager of Samuel Jones Tilden, Reform candidate for the Presidency.

—A director in one of the new insurance companies started within the last two years was so confident of success, that he recommended the stock as an investment even to some lady friends. One of the latter drew on him against her "dividends" for a hundred dollars. The hitherto sanguine director paid the draft out of his own pocket, but it is said that this was the final straw which made him an active candidate for liquidation at a late meeting of the government.

The Empress of Austria at a Stag Hunt.

The Empress of Austria seems to be bent upon proving the necessity of a large reform in the game laws of the dominions of her husband. A few days ago she organized a stag-hunt on a puszta near Pesth, when the poor maddened hind ran along the railroad towards Pesth, swimming over a pond, and then, pursued by the hounds and the noble huntsmen, frantically made its way into the town as far as Theresienstalter Church. The Empress, accompanied by Baroness Wallersee, Baroness Edelsheim Gyulai, and Princess Rosa Hohenlohe, took part in this chase with fierce delight, and was "in at the death," when the exhausted animal broke down on the Lunyady Place. A large number of people, attracted by the clattering noise of the large and splendid cavalcade, which careered along with its yelping pack of hounds, had assembled in the streets, in utter astonishment at such an extraordinary spectacle. On the approach of the wild chase, the crowd turned aside, somewhat terrified by the furious charge. Fortunately, no accident occurred, though it was a mere chance that some of the numerous children just going to school were not ridden down. Here we have a fine survival of barbarism, with an Empress Queen as its representative. The question "Shall women hunt?" may be safely answered thus: "At all events, not in this way!"—*London Examiner.*

Sir Edward Thornton.

Anybody would call him "a plain-looking man;" yet there is a scrupulous neatness about his attire that would make you look twice. Aside from that he is a fatherly-looking mortal, as if he were born into the world to protect young girls and keep from all harm the weak and the helpless. He has dark, kind, and sagacious eyes, the regulation mutton-chop whiskers of the Englishman, great big hands and feet—altogether that beefsteak basis of body and limb which Americans lack and long for. No human being could be freer from pomposity or airs of any sort. His feet, planted firmly on the solid earth, seem to be forever striking out for new miles to conquer, and his eyes to be forever in quest of some human creature whom he may help by the way. The stately coach of the English Legation may be seen any day on the avenue, with its maroon liveries and cockaded coachmen; but the "Dean of the corps" is seldom in it. Him you meet striding along the street or riding in the F street cars. Therein no woman is so poor or so shabby that the British Minister will not put her ticket in the box, nor one so old or ugly that he will not give her his seat. He is a gentleman. In his energy, simplicity, kindness, and good sense he is among diplomats what Dom Pedro is among monarchs—a man above kings.—*Mary Clemmer.*

WHEELER IN WASHINGTON.

He is Warmly Greeted in Congress—His High Opinion of Gov. Hayes.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, who arrived in this city last Friday, visited the Capitol Monday, met with the Committee on Appropriations, of which he is a member, in the morning, and occupied his seat in the House for about two hours during the afternoon. He was warmly greeted by the Republicans as the Vice President elect, and many of the Democrats came over to shake hands and testify their personal regard for him. He leaves to-morrow for his home, and will not return until after the counting of the electoral votes. Mr. Wheeler appears to have entirely recovered from his illness of last fall and looks in his usual health. During his stay here he has consulted with the leading men in his party upon the situation. He is firm in the belief that Governor Hayes and himself have been fairly elected, and seems to entertain no doubts as to the result of the count by Congress. He speaks in high terms of Governor Hayes. He says he greatly enjoyed his visit with him; that Gov. Hayes grew upon him during every hour of his stay, and that he was strongly impressed with his wisdom, patriotism and conscientiousness, and with the soundness and sagacity of his ideas as to the administration of the Government.

ECHOES FROM THE MILITARY.

The Inspection of the Eighth Division.

Major General Gallaher, through his Adjutant General, Chill W. Hazzard, has issued an order marked "General Order No. 34," stating that a general inspection of the command will take place on February 13, and assigning the following officers for the duty:

A.—Monongahela City, Pa., Major P. A. Foster, A. D. C. B.—Mount Pleasant, Major Wm. Jordan, Div. Paymaster. C.—Connellsville, Major A. G. Beeson, A. D. C. D.—Livermore, Major T. D. Cunningham, A. D. C. E.—North Washington, Colonel John R. Oursler, Div. Inspector. F.—Monongahela City, Pa., Major P. A. Foster. G.—M'Laughlinsville, Major William Hugus, A. D. C. H.—Washington, Major Frank Chambers, A. D. C. I.—Latrobe, Major A. J. Crossland, A. D. C. K.—Waynesburg, Major James B. Lindsey, A. D. C. Hugus Rifles, Delmont, Colonel John R. Oursler, Div. Inspector.

By command of Thomas F. Gallaher, Major General Commanding Eighth Division.

CHILL W. HAZZARD,
Division Adjutant General.

Funding the School Debt.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Legislation of the Central Board of Education, at a meeting held Monday, the 15th inst.:

Resolved, That our Representatives at Harrisburg be requested to use their efforts to secure the passage of an act to enable our school boards to sell new bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent., and not exceeding in amount the present bonded indebtedness. The proceeds from the sale of such bonds shall only be used for the purpose of funding bonds now due or falling due, and for no other purpose.

....Another increase of rates on freight East has been made. On grain, flour, and fourth class freight of all kinds the advance is five cents per hundred over the P. Ft. W. & C., the P. C. & St. L. and B. & O. railroads. The rates are: From Chicago to Baltimore and Washington, fourth class, grain and flour, 39c., 35c., 70c; Philadelphia, 40½c., 36c., 72c.; New York, 45c., 40c., 80c.; Boston, 50c., 45c., 90c.; Albany, 40c., 35c., 70c.; Pittsburgh, 22½c., 45c. This is but an advance of 4½c. on Baltimore freight. The Lake Shore and Michigan Central refused to join in the advance.

....The circulation of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE is said to have increased two thousand since the election. We are glad to hear of the GAZETTE'S success. It is merited, for although the "old man," it is one of the liveliest in the city.—*Elizabeth Herald.*

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an old time family medicine, safe and effectual in all cases of Coughs and Colds, as well as most throat and lung affections.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John B. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
d28

FRED. ALTVATER,
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete lock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS
Academies and Seminaries.

The High School Choir, $1, or $9 per dozen, is already a proved and prized book in a multitude of schools and has songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, by Emerson & Tilden.

The Encore, 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen, so successful as a singing school book, is a practically good class book for High Schools.

The Whippoorwill, 50 cents, by W. O. Perkins, author of Golden Robin, is filled with genial, pleasing songs for Common Schools.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS, Book I., 35 cents, Book II., 50 cents, Book III., 50 cents, are well made Graded note readers, by Emerson & Tilden.

As collections of cheerful sacred songs, such as now enter so gracefully into School Life, we commend three books of uncommon beauty, our Sabbath School Song Books, RIVER OF LIFE, 35 cents, SHINING RIVER, 35 cents, GOOD NEWS, 35 cents.

Either book mailed, post-free for retail prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17. 1877.

New Goods in Every One of Our Popular Departments!

—AT—

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

CLOTH SUITINGS.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods at special low prices.
At 10c., Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades.
At 22c., New English Basket Suitings; good value at 31c.
At 30c., Matalasse Basket Cloth Suitings, worth really 37½c.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 12½c., Striped and Plaid seasonable Dress Goods. This line includes many varieties of only new and seasonable styles to dress fabrics, embracing some worth from 20 to 25c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.
At 25 to 50c., we are offering a large and beautiful line of fine Dress Goods, the assortment of which is unusually attractive, containing all the latest choice colorings suitable for the season, and each lot will be found marked at prices much lower than such are usually sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A superior advantage having been afforded us, owing to the extremely dull Silk season in New York during November and December, we have obtained a line of BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, at prices lower than those of one year ago, when Silks were lower than ever before known, and to which we respectfully invite an examination.

ALPACAS, CASHMERES.
Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, Deep Mourning Goods, &c.
Stock full and complete, and good value for the money on each counter.

SACQUES AND CLOAKS.
A line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Sacques, Cloaks and Wraps, at lower prices than usual. We are offering in the above goods special bargains.
Ladies' Beaver Cloth, Basket, Chinchilla and Matalasse Cloth Sacques, from $1.50 each upward, being one-third less than usual prices.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Furs of all kinds at special low prices.

WHITE GOODS.
Choice and full assortment of White Goods of every description.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Skirts of all kinds at low prices.
At 37½c., Ladies' Woven Merino Underskirts, a special bargain.

CLOTH SACQUINGS.
Beaver, Rough and Matalasse Cloth Sacquings, a full line.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Overcoats and Clothing, in all qualities and latest styles, or made to order at short notice.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Also a full and complete stock of Winter Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Arctics, Gum Overshoes, &c., in all grades and qualities.
Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, at lowest prices.

LINEN GOODS.
We have just opened a new, large and fine assortment of Imported Linen Goods.
At 25c, Heavy Loom Table Linens, slightly imperfect, a special bargain.

TOWELINGS.
A fine line of Domestic and Imported Towels, fine Damask, Knotted Fringe and Initial, of Scotch, Irish and German manufacture.

DAMASK LINENS.
Direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a large and new line fine Loom Damasks, Damask Linens, Madder and Turkey Red Damasks, with Napkins to match, at much less than usual prices.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
A full and very complete stock of Domestic Dry Goods at the very lowest prices.
At 9c, heavy and fine Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9c, a very fine soft finish Shirting Muslin.
At 10c., 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Shirting Muslin.

CALICOS, SHEETINGS, &C.
At 5 and 6c, best makes Fast Colored Shirting and Dark Calicos.
At 6½c, 4-4 Dark Chintzes, a special bargain.
At 7c., good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 12½c, 46 inch Pillow Case Muslins.
At 25c, 10-4 Bleached and 11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, &C.
Irish Linens, Family Linens, Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, Ginghams, Sheetings, Quilts, Comforts, Coverlets and Blankets, all fresh and new; extra good value for the money.

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.
See our prices for Dress and Unlaundried Shirts.
At 46c, a very fine White Unlaundried Shirt, or $3.50 per one-half dozen.
At 65c, a good 1500 Linen Bosom Unlaundried Shirt, well made, or $3.75 per one-half dozen.
At 85c, the best Unlaundried Shirt at same money ever offered, or $4.50 per one half dozen.
At $1, the Wamsutta (warranted) Unlaundried Shirt, 2100 Linen, 3 ply front and cuffs, or $5.25 per one-half dozen.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.
At 62½c, Fine White Dress Shirt, or $3.50 per one-half dozen.
At $1, White Dress Shirts, 1800 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, or $5.20 per one-half dozen.
At $1.25, a lot of fine White Dress Shirts, extra quality, slightly soiled, worth $1.75 or $2.
At $1.50, a lot of few odd sizes White Shirts, very fine, worth $2.25 and $2.75.

FURNISHING GOODS.
All kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at lower prices than usual.

TRIMMED HATS.
A lot of Trimmed Hats at special low prices.

EDGINGS, &C.
From 4c per yard upwards, beautiful line of Hamburg Edgings, &c.

TIES, BOWS, &C.
New Ties, New Bows, New Laces, &c.
4 spools for 19c of Clark's O. N. T. or Ashworth's Best Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

Daily arrivals of New Goods add many attractions to our Popular Departments, while we respectfully invite attention to the "Special Bargains" in each, as a comparison will show our Prices to be a Little Lower than usual, and the Very Best Possible Value in everything now on our counters.

1877—
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg
Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg
Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BUY THE
EIGHMIE PATENT SHIRT,
Awarded the First Prize at the American Institute, New York Fair, 1872.
THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST
DRESS SHIRT
MADE IN THE WORLD.
This Wonderful Invention gives a Bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 Linen, Wamsutta Muslin, and Bosom Lined with heavy Butcher Linen. Every Bosom warranted to last as long as the Shirt. Call and see a great curiosity. Shirts only $1.25. Bosoms 25, 30, 40 and 50c.
Buy your wife a Patent Lap Board, $1.
Buy Medicated Shirt and Drawers, $1.25.
Buy Abdominal Corset, $2.50.
For sale by
J. D. CARLISLE,
87 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS,

FOR
STEAM BOILERS
TAKES THE PREMIUM.
They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield St.,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 18, 1877.

The chief topic of interest in banking circles is the effect of the ice gorge and floods on the capital of coal dealers. It has been the custom for years for our banks to advance money on coal in barges, and ready for shipment down the river. At times there are large accumulations of coal, requiring immense capital to carry it, and the banks do this. Of course, in the vast destruction of property, the coal on which advances have been practically made, has been entirely lost, there being no insurance on coal in barges. The paper representing these loans is, of course, regular bank paper, with city endorsements; but the question of interest to the banks is as to the effect of the losses suffered on the financial stability of the parties interested. Hence the quality of the paper is effected; and the banks are solicitous to know the exact facts. While we have private knowledge touching some of these subjects, we are not at liberty to use it. We have no hesitation in saying, however, that while the losses in many instances are serious, those most heavily struck have considerable quantities of coal at different cities down the river, and the rise in price will afford them considerable relief. Our banks, we trust, will be as generous as prudence will permit.

We have no special news as to banking operations, further than that currency is accumulating, and some of the banks are preparing for the demand that must soon come upon them.

SILVER.

The Belgium Parliament has just voted that there shall be no more silver five-franc pieces coined in Belgium after the close of 1876.

Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy make up the Latin monetary union,—a union which upholds the double standard, but which only succeeds in doing this by rigidly limiting the yearly coinage of silver in each country. Not long ago both Switzerland and Italy stopped making silver five-franc pieces.

In discussing the coin situation of the continent, many seem to forget that France has not yet resumed specie payments. It is claimed that the Bank of France would soon see its gold leave the country were it to pay its note holders specie on demand. The silver coinage of Belgium has always very popular with her people. It is an interesting fact to note that Belgium, which has an area less than twice that of the State of Massachusetts, and a population only a little over five millions, has followed the fashion of most of the other European countries, and run up a heavy national debt—a debt which now amounts to $180,000,000.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Either the imports of specie must continue, or, if the relative value of our imports and exports continue, there must be a large return of our bonds. There are no means of ascertaining whether this movement of securities has been in progress to any extent, though it is known that there have been considerable shipments. These depend, not so much upon the condition of international debts and credits, as upon the condition of the bond markets of New York and London, which are continually fluctuating, and bonds are exported and imported exactly as any other merchandise is, whenever there is variation enough in price between the two markets to make it "pay" to ship either way. From whatever standpoint the subject is viewed, this change in the "balance of trade" is a remarkable one, and seems likely to be permanent.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	110
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114½	10-40's	112
" 1865	109¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865 new	110¾	New 5 per cents	111
5-20's 1867	112¾	10-40's coupons	111¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	89
L. S.	94	Wabash	15
C. C. & I. C.	83	Harlem	138½
St. Paul	18½	Adams Express	93½
Do. Pref.	35½	American Express	57½
Lake Shore	65	U. S. Express	56½
Ills. Central	46	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern com.	28¾	Quicksilver	14¾
Do. Pref.	56¾	Fort Wayne	100¾
Rock Island	100¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Del. & Hud. Canal	90¾	Del. & Lack.	87¾
Pacific Mail	24	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	75¾	N. J. Central	34¾
Pittsburgh	84	Virginia 6's	37½

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 48	Cen. Transit (A)	59
Reading	(S) 18½	Empire do. (A)	3
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	140	A. V. R. R. (A)	104¾
Oil Creek (B)	8½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	86
Lehigh Valley (B)	58½	Penna. 6's (B)	97

NEW YORK, January 17, 1877.

*Money 5@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6.

The customs receipts were $185,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $581,000.

The clearings were $27,000,000.

Sterling was quiet at 483½@484. Gold opened at 106¾ and closed at 106¾. The carrying rates were 6½ to 4. Silver at London is 57½ pence per ounce. Here silver bars are $1.33½ bid greenbacks and $1.35 bid gold; silver coin $1.35½ bid. Governments were active and strong. Railroad bonds were firm. South Pacific of Missouri advanced 1 per cent., selling up to 74. Union Pacific sinking funds rose to 95, and Western Pacifics to 101. State securities were quiet. The stock market was weak early in the day, and prices declined ¼ to 1-2 per cent., but a firm feeling prevailed in the afternoon, and prices recovered ½ to 1-2. Lake Shore fell off to 64 1-2, and closed at 65. Western Union declined to 75¾, and later recovered to 76¼. Michigan Central fell off to 47¾, and closed at 48¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 74¾, and New Jersey Central to 33¾, with final sales at 75¼ and 34¼ respectively. Rock Island declined from 102¾ to 101. The greatest fluctuations of the day were in St. Paul preferred, which dropped from 50¾ to 49¼, and closed at 49 1-2. Common fell off from 19 to 18 1-2. The transactions were 128,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 25,000 St. Pauls, 32,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central, and 6,000 Lackawanna.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 114½; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 110¾; do. '67, 113¾; do. '68, 113¾; new 5s, 112¾; new 4½s, 108¾; 10-40s, 113; do. coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 43½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104 1-4.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; do. preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 24; Mariposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 7; New York Central, 102; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84½; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 56½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 138½; do. preferred, 136½; Michigan Central, 48¾; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 89; Lake Shore, 64½; Illinois Central, 50; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 26½; do preferred, 56; C. C. C. & I., 87; New Jersey Central, 34¼; Rock Island, 100¾; St. Paul, 18½; do. preferred, 49 3 8; Toledo & Wabash, 4; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 3½; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 75; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16¼; Missouri Pacific, 101; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burrington & Quincy, 17½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 101½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94½.

LONDON, January 17—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1½, being ¼ below the Bank of England. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £330,000. Consols, 95 9-16@5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 108½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, January 17.—Rentes, 106f 47½c.

FRANKFORT, January 17.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1877.

The general markets present nothing particularly new, excepting that Flour and Coffee are easier, and lower prices for the articles in question are not improbable within the next few days, as the advance was too rapid to be maintained. Hog products quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of many other articles.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1@1.75 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 45@50c in small packages.

BEANS—Are scarce, and firmly held at $2@2.15 per bushel in round lots and $2.25 in a jobbing way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6@6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice covers (4)@5c; choice inside and covers, 4½; light and mixed, 3½@4; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 23@25c. Common and medium qualities are in good supply and hard to dispose of at any price.

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices advanced.

Water Crackers	6½
Soda "	6½
Butter "	6½
Oyster "	6½
Lemon Biscuit	11
Sugar Crackers	9¾
Pat Cake Flour	$2.25 per bbl

CHEESE—Factory is quoted at 14@14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15@15½c in a jobbing way. "Young America" quoted in a jobbing way at 18c; "Nutmegs," 17c.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $6@7 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Dull; $3@4 per bbl—barrels included.

DRIED PEAS—In fair demand at $1.30 ₱ bushel in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4@5c ₱ ₱. Some halve Peaches are making their appearance at 12@13c ₱ lb, but moving in small lots only.

DRESSED HOGS—7@7½ ₱ ₱.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, very scarce and prices are fully sustained; 25@27c, Pickeled are also advancing; we now quote at 24@25c, as to brand.

FLOUR—The feeling was scarcely as strong today, but the advance made yesterday was fully maintained, and there is still lower here relatively than at the source of supply. We continue to quote good brands of red winter and spring wheat flours at $7.50@7.75; ambers, $8@8.25; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50@8.50. Rye flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market has eased up at the seaboard, and it begins to look as if it was about to take the back track. Sugars reported as firm and unchanged. As navigation will be resumed as soon as the ice runs out, we may look for largely increased receipts of N. O. Sugar and Molasses within the next week or ten days.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11⅝@12
Crushed	13¾	Standard Extra	11¾@12
Granulated	13¾	Standard Ex C	11¾@12
Powdered	13 @	N. O.	9¾@10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	28
Fair	24	Third Grade	25
Java	32	Java	36
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50 @55
Prime	55 @60	Dark	40 @45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	63@65c
Prime new crop N. O.	55@56c
Fair new crop N. O.	50c

GRAIN—There is little or no Wheat coming forward, excepting that consigned to the mills, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at $1.47@1.50 for fair to prime Red, and Ohio nearly do. Corn is dull and white, $1.35@1.35. The Chicago and Cincinnati markets were reported weaker yesterday. Oat market quiet and unchanged; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40c. Ear Corn is firmer again, the arrivals having been light for some days past, but prices remain unchanged; 35@36c on track, as to quality. Shelled Corn is also firmer, and we now quote at 53@54c, on track, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75@77.

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $15@18. Baled (on track) quoted at $13@15, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and higher. Bran, $16@17; Seconds and Shorts, $18@19; Chopped Feed, $20@22; Middlings, $22@24, as to quality.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices are still maintained; $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Lard and Miners both higher and excited. Several changes have taken place within the past week, in sympathy with the advance in all the log products. Procter & Gamble's double extra, fix, $1.05; W. Alexander & Co do, 90@95; No. 1, 78@83; No. 2, 65@68; White winter miners, 61@63; yellow, 55@57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1@2c additional in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; do. Turkeys, 11@13, with more inquiry for the former than the latter. Live Chickens, 40@50c per pair.

POTATOES—In fair demand but unchanged; selling at $1.15@1.35 per bushel from store, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—No change in prices and business only fair, although dealers do not expect to do much at this particular time. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Shoulders Ex S C	9	Do. Hf bbls	13¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	13	Do. 5 lb pails	14½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	14½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	1.50	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 3 lb do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	15
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls)	4 20
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 18, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Wood and Second streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ lb	25a 28	Oil, Anise	2.90@3.40
2d select	40a 45	Bergam	5.60@5.80
1st select	52a 56	Cassia	2.00@2.20
Acid, Citric	80a 85	Lemon	2.40@2.50
Oralic	17a 20	Lemon	4.40@4.50
Tartaric	54a 58	Linseed H	65@68 gal
Alcohol	2.80@2.90	Neatsfoot	1.70@1.80
Aloes, cape	20a 22	Olive	1.20@2.00
A Barb	40a 50	Orig	4.50@4.80
Assort	25a 30	Origanum	1.75@2.00
Alum	3¾a 4½	Pennyroyl	4.50@4.80
Ammo., Aq	7a 9	Peppermt	4.50@4.80
Carb	20a 22	Rose, otto	5.00@5.50
Arnica, Flor	20a 22	Rosemary	1.50@1.60
Assafoetida	40a 50	Sassafras	1.50@1.60
Balm, Gilpedo	60a 65	Spearmt	4.50@4.80
Canada	50a 60	Wintergr'n	4.50@5.00
Bay Rum	2.75@3.00	Pot, BiCarb	35
Bals, Copaib	1.20@1.25	Bi Carbon	22@25
Tolu	1.00@1.10	Bromide	80a 85
Blue Mass	55a60	Chlorate	30a 40
Vitriol	10a 15	Iodide	3.25@3.50
Borax, ref'd	14a 16	Quinine	3.25 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 5¾	Root, Gent	8 a12
Powd. Crp	5a 6	Rhu, Tr	60
Buchu	15a 20	Gin. Jam	24
Calomel	80a85	Ipecac P	1.40
Camphor ref	30a 42	Jalap P	75a80
Canawood	8a 9	Rhubarb	1.50@2.00
Cantharides, Gr	35a40	Pow	1.50@2.00
Rem	1.00@1.25	Sar, Honduras	30
Chloral Hyd	2.25	Sar, Mex	28
Chloroform	80@1.00	Senega	1.05@1.15
Cochineal	70a 75	Senna, Alex	45
Red	1.30@1.40	Val, Eng	45
Copperas	2a 3	Ger	20
Cochineal	90a 95	Saffron Am	50a 55
Copperas	2a 3	Sal Ammon	16a 18
Cream Tartar	44a 46	Soda, Ash	4½
Cubebs	18a 20	Glauber	2½a 4
Dovers Po'd	1.50@1.60	Rochelle	39
Epsom Salts	3@3½	Nitre	2a 2½
Ether, Nit	38a 46	Sulphur	3½
Sul	70a 75	Subl	3½
Ex. Logw'd	13¼@14	Vitriol	3½
Liqu. Cal	38a 45	Mustard	22
Ital	25a 30	Senna, Alex	30a 32
Fustic	20a 25	Pic	10a 12
Glycer. Pure	25a 30	Tinsev	28
Bowers'	60	Shellac	40a 50
Indigo, Mad	1.10@1.25	Soap, Castile	11a 14
S. F.	1.10@1.25	White	18a 21
Iodine	3.85@4.20	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodoform	8.00 oz	Sal Soda	1½a 1¾
Juniper Ber	7a 9	Strych. Cry	2.25@2.70
Logwood	23a 24	Pulv	2.20@2.50
Madder	22a 24	Sugar Milk	25a 30
Magnes., Cal	80a1.00	Turpen.spts	35a 38
Carb	45 lb	Var. Coach	1.65@2.50
Mercury	70a 75	Vanilla	1.00@1.40
Morph. Sul.	5.25@5.50oz	Damar	1.35@1.60
Sit. Silver	84 oz	Japan	60@1.25
Opium	7.70 lb	Copal	1.60@2.00
Powd	10.25 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week	Last week
Cattle	304 cars.	369 cars.
Hogs	139 "	232 "
Sheep	73 "	85 "
Total	726 "	669 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 304 cars reported for the past week, 299 cars were through and 205 cars local against 281 cars of through, and 118 cars of local preceding week. Sales, 1,846 head; last week, 2,769 head.

As will be seen, the arrivals of local or yard cattle during the past week have been almost double those of the preceding week, and while prime shipping grades sold pretty well up to the rates quoted in our last report, the commoner qualities declined ¼ to a ½ of a cent ₱ lb. The great proportion of the offerings during the week under review were of the common and medium grades, and this accounts for these ruling lower, while the finer qualities held their own; in other words, there was an oversupply of the former, while of the latter the demand was fully equal to the supply. There has been a very fair demand both on Philadelphia and New York account, and the indications are that good shipping cattle will be in demand during the remainder of the week, and that, too, at full prices. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,500@1,600 steers	6.00@6.25
Prime 1,300@1,400 steers	5.75@5.87
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	4.75@5.00
Fair 1,000@1,050 steers	4.25@4.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3.00@4.00
Stockers 700@800 lbs	3.00@3.75

SHEEP.

The run, as will be seen, has been somewhat larger than that of the preceding week, but with a good demand the market has been active, and that, too, at full last week's prices. Some buyers claimed that being wet, sheep weighed considerably heavier, and that taking this into consideration, they were dearer than last week, and those at all cognizant with the business, will see the force of the claim, that it was not without some foundation. As we close our report there are but few remaining unsold, and the outlook is regarded as being favorable for the remainder of the week. We quote as follows:

Extra 110@120 lbs	6.25@6.50
Extra 95@100 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good 85@95 lbs	5.25@5.40
Good 80@85 lbs	4.75@5.00
Fair 75@80 lbs	4.25@4.50
Common 70@75 lbs	3.50@4.00

HOGS

The supply of hogs has been comparatively light during the past week—93 cars short as compared with the preceding week, and prices have advanced in consequence. However, the market cannot be termed active, as the advance appears to have curtailed the demand, which at best has not been brisk of late, and this may be attributed in part to the fact that dressed hogs are much cheaper in nearly all the leading markets than live ones. The offerings of good Philadelphia hogs have been light all week, unusually so, within the past few days, and above stated, shippers are not buying very freely. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	7.00@7.40
Good Yorkers	6.40@6.80
Common Yorkers	5.80@5.75
Pigs	5.50@5.75
Roughs	5.00@5.75

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

Briggs, Dock & Drum.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1877.

The Crude market was weak to-day, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were considerably lower. United certificates dropped to 48.50, but later in the day advanced to 48.85; immediate shipment, 48.80, with a very light demand.

Refined continues very dull; the ice embargo at Philadelphia and Baltimore has been raised, but with 200 000 bbls loaded and ready to move, the foreign markets will weaken. Antwerp was quoted down to 49 francs, which may have been caused to some extent by the prospect of increased arrivals.

Oil Barrels weak and lower; sales of 2,000 city make to-day at $1.32½.

Exports From the Seaboard.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the principal seaboard cities for the works ending on the dates given:

	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 15.
	1877.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bbls	31,465	42,907	30,186
Wheat, bu	311,581	269,972	387,329
Corn, bu	698,283	685,988	306,516
Oats, bu	300	3,191	
Rye, bu	7,984		
Barley, bu		8,061	
Pork, bbls	3,537	5,187	6,337
Lard, lbs	8,544,182	3,765,500	2,249,691
Bacon, lbs	15,178,949	14,613,280	8,955,970

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 17, 1877.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.28¾ cash; $1.29¾@1.29¾ February; $1.31¾ March; No. 3 $1.16¾ cash; rejected $1. Corn in fair demand and at lower rates; 43¾c cash; 44c February; rejected 38c. Oats steady and firm; 35½c cash; 35¾c asked February; rejected 26¾c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley irregular at 60a62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, $16,50a16,55 cash; $16,65a16,70 February; $16,95a16,97½ March. Lard weak; $10,62 cash; $10,70 February; $10,90 March. Meats easier; 6¼a8¾@8¾c. Dressed hogs unsettled and lower; light $7,20; heavy $7,40.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

On call board wheat closed heavy; $1,29 February; $1,31 March. Corn firmer; 43¾@44c February; 44½c March. Oats firm; 35½c February. Pork firmer; $16,07½ February. Lard higher; $10,80 February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Flour: demand moderate and prices unchanged. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4,50a5,25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat: demand light; receipts 9,000 bushels; No. 3 $1,45a1,46; No. 2 $1,45a1,46; ungraded spring $1,32a1,40; No. 3 Milwaukee $1,40, afloat; No. 2 Chicago $1,43a1,45. Rye quiet and steady; western 84a86c. Barley firm; No. 1 Canada $1,12; No. 2 do $1,08. Malt quiet. Canada 90c. Corn: new active; old unchanged, receipts 28,000 bush.; mixed new no grade 60a60½c; do new steam 60¾a62c. Oats firmer; receipts 9,000 bush.; western mixed and State 31¾a33½c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull and heavy; N. O. 45a56c. Rice firm; Louisiana 4¼a6c; Carolina 5¼a6¾c. Rosin quiet at $2,40a2,55. Turpentine easier at 47c. Eggs: western 35a38c. Leather quiet. Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 25a29c; California 25a29c; common 24a27c. Wool dull heavy; pulled 22a40c; unwashed 12a31c; Texan 13a28c. Pork quiet; uninspected mess $17,75. Beef quiet. Middles dull; long clear city 9¾a9¾c; western 9 1-4c. Lard dull; prime steam 11 1-4c. Butter dull; western 12a30c. Cheese steady at 7a14c. Whisky quiet at $1,15.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 12¾a12½c. Flour strong and buoyant; Howard standard western family $7,00a7,75. Wheat quiet and easier, not quotably lower; Pennsylvania red $1,53a1,55. Corn: southern dull and heavy; western active and lower; new southern white 55a56c; do. yellow 56a58c; western mixed old spot, 59½c; new spot 58¾a59c; February 59¾c, April 61¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Cloversead quiet and steady at 14a14½c. Hay steady. Maryland and Pennsylvania $16a18. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet, steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 12¼a12½c; refined 27c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,12. Receipts: Flour 2,300 barrels; Wheat 34,000 bush.; Corn 39,000 bush.; Oats 700 bush.; Rye 200 bush. Shipments: Corn 60,000 bush.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Cotton quiet, 12¾c. Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1,45a1,50a1,55. Corn irregular; 43a45c. Oats firm at 33a38c. Rye firm at 82c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $17,50. Lard dull; steam $10,75 bid, $10,87½ asked; kettle $11,75a12. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¼c; short rib 8¾c short clear 8¾c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Green meats: little offering, shoulders and sides together sold at 8c,25a8,75. Whisky unsettled; $1,05a1,06. Butter dull and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 17.—Refined petroleum 18¾d.

ANTWERP, January 17.—Refined petroleum 49f.

LIVERPOOL, January 17.—Cotton easier at 6¼a7¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000. California white wheat average 10s.a10s 11d; red western spring 10s.a10s 2d; red western winter 10s 8d.a11s. Flour 24s.a26s. Corn 27¾a27½s. Pork 70s. Refined petroleum 19½d; spirits 12¾d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Flour in fair demand; double $6,25a6,50; treble $6,75a8. Corn dull; 70c. Oats firm; St. Louis 48c; Galena 50c. Pork firm; $18a18,25. Lard dull; tierces 11 3 4a12c; kegs 12a12¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾c. Whisky quiet; $1,09a1,10. Coffee firm; jobbing 19 1-4a22½c. Sugar firm; inferior 5a7c; centrifugal 9a9¼c. Molasses steady; common 35c; centrifugal 35a38c; fair 38c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour in fair demand; fancy $5a5,50; extra $5,75a6,50. Wheat dull; red $1,40; amber $1,45a1,50; white $1,50a1,55. Corn steady at 44c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats dull and nominal. Pork firm at $17,50. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Lard dull; tierces 12c; kegs 12¾c. Whisky firm at $1,05.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17. — Flour firm; Minnesota family $7a7,50; State, Ohio and Indiana $6,75a7,25. Wheat dull; amber $1,33a1,35; white 60c. Corn steady; white 57¼c; steam 53a54c. Oats firmer; 40a43c. Rye dull. Provisions unchanged. Whisky; western $1,13. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extras 31a32c; firsts 28a27c; western extra 28a27c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese quiet; 13 3-4a14¼c. Eggs steady; western fresh 35a37c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,37; No. 2 $1,30¾; No. 2 $1,20¾. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 44c. Oats less firm; No. 2 34½c. Rye firm; No. 1 74¾c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring January 83c; February 80c; No. 3 nominal. 39c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 17.—Cotton firm; sales 1,000 bales; middlings 12¼c; receipts 955; shipments 1,000. Butter firm; choice family $8,25a8,50. Corn: demand light; grades sold pretty well up to the rates quoted in our last report, the commoner qualities declined ¼ to a ½ of a cent ₱ lb. The great proportion of the offerings during the week under review were of the common and medium grades, and this accounts for these ruling lower, while the finer qualities held their own; in other words, there was an oversupply of the former, while of the latter the demand was fully equal to the supply. There has been a very fair demand both on Philadelphia and New York account, and the indications are that good shipping cattle will be in demand during the remainder of the week, and that, too, at full prices. We quote as follows:

	1877.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bbls	31,465	42,907	30,186
Wheat, bu	311,581	269,972	387,329
Corn, bu	698,283	685,988	306,516
Oats, bu	300	3,191	
Rye, bu	7,984		
Barley, bu		8,061	
Pork, bbls	3,537	5,187	6,337
Lard, lbs	8,544,182	3,765,500	2,249,691
Bacon, lbs	15,178,949	14,613,280	8,955,970

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 17.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash $1,42½; amber seller January $1,47; No. 3 held at $1,33; No. 3 red $1,30. Corn steady; high mixed 45c; No. 2 45¾a45¼c; rejected 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 spot held at 36¾c; white 40 1-2c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 17.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,58; No. 2 $1,50; No. 2 red Wabash $1,55; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn firm; western mixed 59c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, January 17.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 35c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 17.—Flour in fair demand. Corn quiet. Oats in fair demand.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 17.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened quiet and firm at $3,65, from which it gradually advanced to $3,67¾. At this price 30,000 or 40,000 bbls. changed hands, one sale of 20,000 bbls. being made. The market then declined to $3,57½, advanced to $3,58¾, weakened again and declined to $3,56¼. There were offerings at this price and no buyers for some time, but just before 6 P. M. the feeling improved, and $3,56¼ was paid for old and freely bid at the close. The shipments are a little larger than last week. The amount shipped from the river on Friday was 23,180 bbls., and on Saturday 23,947. The daily average for the month thus far from the river is a trifle more than 18,000 bbls. This morning $3,85 was paid for a mile of pipeage paid oil, but later there was a decline, and at the close even delivery could have been procured at $3,77½. Total sales 53,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The position of this market is unchanged. Refiners hold to about the recent figures, but shippers are indifferent. With the tame advices from the other side there are no sales of importance. 8,000 cases sold on private terms. We quote New York delivery crude at 7½c in bulk and 17¾c in barrels, city naphtha 14½c in shipping order. Refined in barrels is quoted at 26¾c for spot; cases at 30@33c; at Philadelphia refined 26¾c, and at Baltimore 26¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 17. — Petroleum $3,60; quiet.

ROUSEVILLE, January 17.—Petroleum quiet; nothing doing; held at about $3,60.

TIDIOUTE, January 17.—Petroleum quiet; sales yesterday at $3,80 lower road; about $3,75 asked.

PARKERS, January 17.—Petroleum unsettled; $4,53¾ bid for United; nothing doing in shipment; nominally $3,80.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Petroleum quiet; S. W. 26¾c; crude 14½c; cases 30c.

CLEVELAND, January 17.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test 27c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Beeves: receipts for two days 2,620, against 1,260 for the same time last week; market fairly active at Monday's prices, with an average volume of business, 8¼a10½c for poor to fair steers; 10¾@11 1-2c for good to prime, and 11¾@12c for extra fat bulls, live weight generally; 1 car load premium Illinois steers, 1,760 lbs., 12 1-2c; about 400 cattle have been taken since Monday to slaughter for the English market. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to-day 8270, against 3,040 for the same time last week; demand good at full prices, with quick sales, 4 1-2a6¼c for poor to good sheep, 6¾a7¾c for extra, and 7¾a8¾c for premium—the latter for a car load of Kentucky sheep and lambs, 118 lbs. Swine: receipts for two days 4,100, against 3,330 for the same time last week; market firm, with 4 car loads ordinary Ohio hogs at $7,25a7,37 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, January 17.—Cattle: receipts 1,292 head; total for the week 8,885; market active; all good grades for shippers readily bought; prices strong and ½c advance on last week; butchers and better grades strong at last week's prices; some lots of best at a shade advance; about 100 cars disposed of, 40 cars for eastern trade, part for shippers' steers, 1,129 to 1,606 lbs., $4,50a5,62 1-2; butchers' cattle $4,25a4,50; cows, heifers and stockers $3,75a4,25; shipments 35 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,200 head, total for the week 4,500; market 25 cars best offerings sold to

HOME NEWS.

Slight changes in pressure, easterly to southerly winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rains, are indicated for to-day.

Steamboat Mate Injured.

Wm. Shannon, mate of the steamer Tom, Dodsworth, was struck yesterday afternoon by a rope that slipped from a snatch block, and very severely injured. It was thought for a while that he would die, but a physician said after an examination that he would get well. He is now lying at his home on First avenue, near Liberty street.

The Allegheny Trust Company.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual election for directors of the Allegheny Trust Company took place. All the members of the previous Board were re-elected without any opposition. It is thought that the affairs of this institution will be closed up within a year. About four-fifths of the indebtedness has been paid off, leaving nearly one hundred thousand dollars yet to pay.

His Pocket Picked of $1,900.

Wm. Sweeny, who resides at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, had his pocket picked of $1,900.00 yesterday while in attendance at the noonday prayer meeting at the Fifth avenue church. He had the money in his overcoat pocket in a large pocket book. In such jams as are always to be found at this church no one should carry anything valuable with him, as pickpockets are always attracted by large crowds.

Obituary.

Mr. David Clark, the well known agent of the Young Men's Bible Society, died at his residence on Washington street, Allegheny City, Tuesday evening, from the effects of injuries received from the cars upon the P., F. W. & C. R. R., on Thursday last. He had long been connected with the Bible Society's operations in Western Pennsylvania, and was widely known, and greatly esteemed for his upright character and successful labors in that cause. His remains were taken to Mercer county for interment, that having been the place of his family residence for many years.

Last Evening's Fire.

An alarm of fire from box 67 was sent in about 8:20 last evening. It was caused by the discovery of flames in a frame house, No. 1,241 Penn avenue, on Denny's lease. The building was owned by James Campbell, and was occupied by his family and another named Moran. Mr. Campbell also had a kid glove manufactory and cigar and tobacco store in the building. The building was badly damaged, but the principal loss, amounting to about $600, was on Campbell's goods and furniture. The fire originated from some unknown cause in Moran's portion of the building.

Another Challenge to Scharff

Bell's Life, an English sporting paper publishes the following: "With regard to the leading oarsmen of the western continent, Boyd expresses his willingness to cross the Atlantic and meet them on their own waters. He is ready to make a match with Hanlon, of Toronto, on the terms which he offers Higgins—that is, he will row Hanlon a sculling match on Toronto harbor £500 a side, receiving £150 for expenses. Boyd will further hold himself in readiness to make a match to row Wallace Ross, of St. John's, New Brunswick, a four mile race on the Bedford basin, Halifax, Nova Scotia, receiving £100 for expenses, in a match for £300 a side; or he will row Wm. Scharff, of Pittsburgh, over the same course, for the same stake and the same allowance for expenses. Articles of agreement for any of these matches will be signed on their receipt by Boyd, at his address, Hillgate, Gateshead-upon-Tyne."

For Boyd to ask Scharff to give him £500 for expenses, when it will cost Scharff as much to reach Halifax as it will Boyd, is so manifestly absurd that there is no likelihood that Pittsburgh's champion will pay any attention to the *deft*.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Annual Exhibition of the Work of the Pupils.

The annual examination of the work of the pupils of the school of Design will take place to-day. The display made this year is said to be exceptionally fine, and much generous emulation has prevailed among the pupils to secure the highest excellence. The examination to-day will be conducted by art critics, but a few of the friends of the institution will have the benefit of a preliminary inspection before the whole is thrown open to the general public. The public exhibition will begin at 2 o'clock, when the collection can be seen at any time between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Meeting of Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Report of the Managers—The Hospital for Insane at Dixmont—Twelfth Ward Hospital—Trust Funds.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was held at the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont yesterday. The President of the Board of Managers, Mr. John Harper, read the annual report of the managers, from which we abstract as follows:

The Hospital, though under one general management, is composed of two departments, the one for the Insane at Dixmont and the other in the Twelfth ward, this city.

THE INSANE DEPARTMENT.

On the 30th of September, 1875, there were 491 patients in this department, 193 have been admitted since, making the total number for the year 684, of whom there died 202; remaining in the Hospital on December 1st, 1876, 268 males and 214 females; in all 482. The average number during the year was 500; the highest number was 514, and the lowest was 487. Of those admitted during the year, were committed by the public authorities, and forty-five by their friends. Of the number under treatment, 74 were restored, 52 were much improved, 30 were improved, and 46 died—103 males and 99 females. Since the opening of the hospital in 1856, three thousand one hundred and seventy-four patients have been under treatment, and of this number one thousand and sixteen have been discharged, seven hundred and forty-nine have been restored, and seven hundred and forty-nine have been improved. No State patient has ever been denied admission.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DIXMONT.

The report next refers to the improvements made during the year, among which was the removal of 15,000 cubic yards of the old sand slide; improvements in the Laundry all at a cost of $8,000. An addition to the barn at a cost of $1,500; the new workshop was not yet completed, which will cost about $4,000. The erection of a new fountain in front of the male wards; placing 9 lamp posts around the buildings and lighting the grounds by gas, building and repairing palling fence, planting fruit trees and evergreens, extending the garden, the cost of these latter items not being given.

FINANCIAL.

The report states that the managers desire an appropriation of $41,900 this year, and specify the items of expense the money is to cover. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury from last year of $21,267.57, in addition to which an Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for $1,000 is held by the managers. The earnings of the Hospital for the year were $112,142.50; the expenses $139,235.90.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

On the 30th of September, 1875, there were 73 patients in this department; 596 have been since admitted, making 669 under treatment during the year. Of these 591 were discharged or died, leaving in the hospital on September 30th, 1876, 78 patients. The lowest number under treatment during the year was 66, and the highest number 113. For the details reference is asked to appended reports. Attention is, however, asked to the report of the Executive Committee, which Mr. Harper says, shows to every intelligent friend of humanity who will examine it, that this field for doing good ought not to be contracted. In all probability it will not, however, unless the endowment fund is enlarged—which is hardly possible now—or legislation speedily obtained to enable the institution to collect, from the authorities having charge of the poor, a portion at least of the cost of indigent patients, together with the expenses of burial for such as die in the hospital.

The earnings of this department were $2,424 14, which, with other receipts, gives a total of $23,042.31, and the expenditures were $23,382 34, leaving a balance due treasurer of $340 23. The endowment fund amounts to $200,383 71.

TRUST FUNDS.

The Board of Managers are made the custodians of the Brewer and Crawford trust funds, amounting together to the sum of $66,385.90, the proceeds of which are expended in furnishing coal to the poor of Pittsburgh. The committee report having distributed 58,189 bushels of coal, at an expenditure of $8,655.78.

The Extra Sodas manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

Seal Sacques.

We have just received from one of the best New York manufacturers, a choice lot of Seal Sacques, in good qualities, with instructions to close them at a great bargain. On exhibition in our Cloak Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

Two Boxes

of gloves marked respectively 25 and 50 cents per pair, being the odd lots left from the winter stock of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, merit the attention of buyers.

PATHWAY OF THE GORGE.

The Ruin Wrought by Ice and Water.

Further Particulars of the Late Disaster—The Devastation Up the Monongahela—Tows Going Out To-day—The Gorge in the Allegheny.

The Monongahela river commenced subsiding yesterday morning, after the GAZETTE had gone to press, and has been gradually falling ever since. The coal men do not now apprehend any further danger, and some of them were making arrangements yesterday to send tows down the river to-day. If the weather does not grow any colder, and if the gorge in the Allegheny above the Fort Wayne railroad bridge does not break, Joseph Walton will send out two tows in charge of the Coal City and Bengal Tiger, O'Neill & Co. one tow in charge of the Fred. Wilson and Stone & Co. two tows in charge of the Coal Valley and J. A. Stone. High prices for coal are ruling now in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other points on the Ohio, and comfortable amounts will be realized on the various tows that will doubtless depart within the next few days. Out of the general wreck Mr. Walton was so fortunate and successful as to save about a million and a quarter bushels. In addition to the losses already noted our reporter yesterday learned of the following: On Tuesday night Joseph Walton lost a barge from his landing at the marine ways, below Saw Mill run. It was struck and sunk on the spot by Hodgin's & Mort's tipple, which had been torn out of Pool No. 3. Simpson Horner lost a barge just below the new bridge, and O'Neill & Co. lost one just above that bridge, and one under the railroad bridge. All these barges were loaded. In speaking of barges it may not be uninteresting to the general reader to be informed of the capacity of the various vessels used for the transportation of coal. A barge will contain 12,000 bushels, a coal boat 22,000, a fuel boat from 7,000 to 10,000, a model barge from 18,000 to 20,000, and a flat, such as is employed in the iron trade, about the city, from 2,500 to 4,000 bushels.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER.

Further investigation reveals the fact that $1,500,000, the first rough estimate, will not by any means cover the losses that have been sustained, and the consequential damages will add nearly another half million to the total. A prominent operator gives it as his opinion that it will require three years to recuperate from the disastrous effects of Sunday's gorge and Tuesday's flood, and get everything in as good working order as they were a week ago. The demolished tipples, docks, boats and barges must be replaced, which will require time, particularly with respect to the floating craft, the manufacture of which is not carried on very extensively here. Owing to the destruction of a great part of these facilities it is claimed that Pittsburgh in general will be a sufferer by the disaster, because of loss of trade, but the trade about the spring trade in coal, which annually brings large sums of money from the South for circulation here. But if the disaster has its dark side, it has a bright side also. Men must be employed in the work of rebuilding tipples and barges, and in various ways will other branches of trade be benefitted. The gentleman with whom the writer conversed says that the waters have so completely carried away the same allowance for expenses. Articles of agreement for any of these matches will be signed on their receipt by Boyd, at his address, Hillgate, Gateshead-upon-Tyne."

For Boyd to ask Scharff to give him £500 for expenses, when it will cost Scharff as much to reach Halifax as it will Boyd, is so manifestly absurd that there is no likelihood that Pittsburgh's champion will pay any attention to the *deft*.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Annual Exhibition of the Work of the Pupils.

The annual examination of the work of the pupils of the school of Design will take place to-day. The display made this year is said to be exceptionally fine, and much generous emulation has prevailed among the pupils to secure the highest excellence. The examination to-day will be conducted by art critics, but a few of the friends of the institution will have the benefit of a preliminary inspection before the whole is thrown open to the general public. The public exhibition will begin at 2 o'clock, when the collection can be seen at any time between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Meeting of Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Report of the Managers—The Hospital for Insane at Dixmont—Twelfth Ward Hospital—Trust Funds.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was held at the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont yesterday. The President of the Board of Managers, Mr. John Harper, read the annual report of the managers, from which we abstract as follows:

The Hospital, though under one general management, is composed of two departments, the one for the Insane at Dixmont and the other in the Twelfth ward, this city.

THE INSANE DEPARTMENT.

On the 30th of September, 1875, there were 491 patients in this department, 193 have been admitted since, making the total number for the year 684, of whom there died 202; remaining in the Hospital on December 1st, 1876, 268 males and 214 females; in all 482. The average number during the year was 500; the highest number was 514, and the lowest was 487. Of those admitted during the year, were committed by the public authorities, and forty-five by their friends. Of the number under treatment, 74 were restored, 52 were much improved, 30 were improved, and 46 died—103 males and 99 females. Since the opening of the hospital in 1856, three thousand one hundred and seventy-four patients have been under treatment, and of this number one thousand and sixteen have been discharged, seven hundred and forty-nine have been restored, and seven hundred and forty-nine have been improved. No State patient has ever been denied admission.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DIXMONT.

The report next refers to the improvements made during the year, among which was the removal of 15,000 cubic yards of the old sand slide; improvements in the Laundry all at a cost of $8,000. An addition to the barn at a cost of $1,500; the new workshop was not yet completed, which will cost about $4,000. The erection of a new fountain in front of the male wards; placing 9 lamp posts around the buildings and lighting the grounds by gas, building and repairing palling fence, planting fruit trees and evergreens, extending the garden, the cost of these latter items not being given.

FINANCIAL.

The report states that the managers desire an appropriation of $41,900 this year, and specify the items of expense the money is to cover. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury from last year of $21,267.57, in addition to which an Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for $1,000 is held by the managers. The earnings of the Hospital for the year were $112,142.50; the expenses $139,235.90.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

On the 30th of September, 1875, there were 73 patients in this department; 596 have been since admitted, making 669 under treatment during the year. Of these 591 were discharged or died, leaving in the hospital on September 30th, 1876, 78 patients. The lowest number under treatment during the year was 66, and the highest number 113. For the details reference is asked to appended reports. Attention is, however, asked to the report of the Executive Committee, which Mr. Harper says, shows to every intelligent friend of humanity who will examine it, that this field for doing good ought not to be contracted. In all probability it will not, however, unless the endowment fund is enlarged—which is hardly possible now—or legislation speedily obtained to enable the institution to collect, from the authorities having charge of the poor, a portion at least of the cost of indigent patients, together with the expenses of burial for such as die in the hospital.

The earnings of this department were $2,424 14, which, with other receipts, gives a total of $23,042.31, and the expenditures were $23,382 34, leaving a balance due treasurer of $340 23. The endowment fund amounts to $200,383 71.

TRUST FUNDS.

The Board of Managers are made the custodians of the Brewer and Crawford trust funds, amounting together to the sum of $66,385.90, the proceeds of which are expended in furnishing coal to the poor of Pittsburgh. The committee report having distributed 58,189 bushels of coal, at an expenditure of $8,655.78.

The Extra Sodas manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

Seal Sacques.

We have just received from one of the best New York manufacturers, a choice lot of Seal Sacques, in good qualities, with instructions to close them at a great bargain. On exhibition in our Cloak Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

Two Boxes

of gloves marked respectively 25 and 50 cents per pair, being the odd lots left from the winter stock of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, merit the attention of buyers.

PATHWAY OF THE GORGE.

The Ruin Wrought by Ice and Water.

Further Particulars of the Late Disaster—The Devastation Up the Monongahela—Tows Going Out To-day—The Gorge in the Allegheny.

The Monongahela river commenced subsiding yesterday morning, after the GAZETTE had gone to press, and has been gradually falling ever since. The coal men do not now apprehend any further danger, and some of them were making arrangements yesterday to send tows down the river to-day. If the weather does not grow any colder, and if the gorge in the Allegheny above the Fort Wayne railroad bridge does not break, Joseph Walton will send out two tows in charge of the Coal City and Bengal Tiger, O'Neill & Co. one tow in charge of the Fred. Wilson and Stone & Co. two tows in charge of the Coal Valley and J. A. Stone. High prices for coal are ruling now in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other points on the Ohio, and comfortable amounts will be realized on the various tows that will doubtless depart within the next few days. Out of the general wreck Mr. Walton was so fortunate and successful as to save about a million and a quarter bushels. In addition to the losses already noted our reporter yesterday learned of the following: On Tuesday night Joseph Walton lost a barge from his landing at the marine ways, below Saw Mill run. It was struck and sunk on the spot by Hodgin's & Mort's tipple, which had been torn out of Pool No. 3. Simpson Horner lost a barge just below the new bridge, and O'Neill & Co. lost one just above that bridge, and one under the railroad bridge. All these barges were loaded. In speaking of barges it may not be uninteresting to the general reader to be informed of the capacity of the various vessels used for the transportation of coal. A barge will contain 12,000 bushels, a coal boat 22,000, a fuel boat from 7,000 to 10,000, a model barge from 18,000 to 20,000, and a flat, such as is employed in the iron trade, about the city, from 2,500 to 4,000 bushels.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER.

Further investigation reveals the fact that $1,500,000, the first rough estimate, will not by any means cover the losses that have been sustained, and the consequential damages will add nearly another half million to the total. A prominent operator gives it as his opinion that it will require three years to recuperate from the disastrous effects of Sunday's gorge and Tuesday's flood, and get everything in as good working order as they were a week ago. The demolished tipples, docks, boats and barges must be replaced, which will require time, particularly with respect to the floating craft, the manufacture of which is not carried on very extensively here. Owing to the destruction of a great part of these facilities it is claimed that Pittsburgh in general will be a sufferer by the disaster, because of loss of trade, but the trade about the spring trade in coal, which annually brings large sums of money from the South for circulation here. But if the disaster has its dark side, it has a bright side also. Men must be employed in the work of rebuilding tipples and barges, and in various ways will other branches of trade be benefitted. The gentleman with whom the writer conversed says that the waters have so completely carried away the same allowance for expenses. Articles of agreement for any of these matches will be signed on their receipt by Boyd, at his address, Hillgate, Gateshead-upon-Tyne."

For Boyd to ask Scharff to give him £500 for expenses, when it will cost Scharff as much to reach Halifax as it will Boyd, is so manifestly absurd that there is no likelihood that Pittsburgh's champion will pay any attention to the *deft*.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Annual Exhibition of the Work of the Pupils.

The annual examination of the work of the pupils of the school of Design will take place to-day. The display made this year is said to be exceptionally fine, and much generous emulation has prevailed among the pupils to secure the highest excellence. The examination to-day will be conducted by art critics, but a few of the friends of the institution will have the benefit of a preliminary inspection before the whole is thrown open to the general public. The public exhibition will begin at 2 o'clock, when the collection can be seen at any time between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Meeting of Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Report of the Managers—The Hospital for Insane at Dixmont—Twelfth Ward Hospital—Trust Funds.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was held at the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont yesterday. The President of the Board of Managers, Mr. John Harper, read the annual report of the managers, from which we abstract as follows:

The Hospital, though under one general management, is composed of two departments, the one for the Insane at Dixmont and the other in the Twelfth ward, this city.

THE INSANE DEPARTMENT.

On the 30th of September, 1875, there were 491 patients in this department, 193 have been admitted since, making the total number for the year 684, of whom there died 202; remaining in the Hospital on December 1st, 1876, 268 males and 214 females; in all 482. The average number during the year was 500; the highest number was 514, and the lowest was 487. Of those admitted during the year, were committed by the public authorities, and forty-five by their friends. Of the number under treatment, 74 were restored, 52 were much improved, 30 were improved, and 46 died—103 males and 99 females. Since the opening of the hospital in 1856, three thousand one hundred and seventy-four patients have been under treatment, and of this number one thousand and sixteen have been discharged, seven hundred and forty-nine have been restored, and seven hundred and forty-nine have been improved. No State patient has ever been denied admission.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DIXMONT.

The report next refers to the improvements made during the year, among which was the removal of 15,000 cubic yards of the old sand slide; improvements in the Laundry all at a cost of $8,000. An addition to the barn at a cost of $1,500; the new workshop was not yet completed, which will cost about $4,000. The erection of a new fountain in front of the male wards; placing 9 lamp posts around the buildings and lighting the grounds by gas, building and repairing palling fence, planting fruit trees and evergreens, extending the garden, the cost of these latter items not being given.

FINANCIAL.

The report states that the managers desire an appropriation of $41,900 this year, and specify the items of expense the money is to cover. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury from last year of $21,267.57, in addition to which an Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for $1,000 is held by the managers. The earnings of the Hospital for the year were $112,142.50; the expenses $139,235.90.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

On the 30th of September, 1875, there were 73 patients in this department; 596 have been since admitted, making 669 under treatment during the year. Of these 591 were discharged or died, leaving in the hospital on September 30th, 1876, 78 patients. The lowest number under treatment during the year was 66, and the highest number 113. For the details reference is asked to appended reports. Attention is, however, asked to the report of the Executive Committee, which Mr. Harper says, shows to every intelligent friend of humanity who will examine it, that this field for doing good ought not to be contracted. In all probability it will not, however, unless the endowment fund is enlarged—which is hardly possible now—or legislation speedily obtained to enable the institution to collect, from the authorities having charge of the poor, a portion at least of the cost of indigent patients, together with the expenses of burial for such as die in the hospital.

The earnings of this department were $2,424 14, which, with other receipts, gives a total of $23,042.31, and the expenditures were $23,382 34, leaving a balance due treasurer of $340 23. The endowment fund amounts to $200,383 71.

TRUST FUNDS.

The Board of Managers are made the custodians of the Brewer and Crawford trust funds, amounting together to the sum of $66,385.90, the proceeds of which are expended in furnishing coal to the poor of Pittsburgh. The committee report having distributed 58,189 bushels of coal, at an expenditure of $8,655.78.

The Extra Sodas manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

Seal Sacques.

We have just received from one of the best New York manufacturers, a choice lot of Seal Sacques, in good qualities, with instructions to close them at a great bargain. On exhibition in our Cloak Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

Two Boxes

of gloves marked respectively 25 and 50 cents per pair, being the odd lots left from the winter stock of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, merit the attention of buyers.

tied with lines. Foster & Clark's tipples are also torn away. Lysle & Son's flats are all right, nothing leaving them since Sabbath morning. The steamboat J. C. Risher, belonging to J. C. Risher & Co., of Dravosburg, was sunk Tuesday night.

DAMAGE AT STAIB'S.

A badly damaged tipple and the loss of five loaded and two empty barges at Staib's, above Monongahela City, comprise the loss there. At the Harlem works, two and a half miles further up, the loss is put at $10,000, embraced in a lot of empties, a loaded barge and destroyed tipple. At the Milesville works of Miller & Co., on the opposite side of the river, between the Black Diamond and the Harlem works, everything was lost by the break on Sunday, including four loaded coal boats. The tipple is also damaged. Loss $7,000 or $8,000. Five hundred bushels will cover the loss at the works of Robinson Bros., which were not in operation. The tipple was damaged by the ice breakers from Staib's. The tipple of Charles Cokain's new works, just above Staib's, was swept away on Tuesday. It cost $3,000. Three flats of coal were also sunk at Cokain's works. They were worth $4,500. The ice cutting away the timbers of the tipple house in course of erection at the works of Hiram Warren & Co., above Monongahela City, created a loss of $2,000. At Gilmore's works, near Cokain's, $2,000 loss was sustained in the sinking of two empty flats and the damaging of four loaded boats. The tipple of the Twin City wood of Phillips & Mittenzwei went to pieces on a pier of the Monongahela City bridge. It contained a stove in which there was fire, and while on the pier the tipple ignited, endangering the bridge for a time. Loss $5,000.

The losses sustained by other dealers near Monongahela City are as follows: Winona works, owned by Mr. Collins, of this city, seven loaded flats, and being a complete wreck, $6,000. At Peterson's saw mill, in Limetown, damage to new boats building, $2,500. Wrecked tipple house at Dippold's works, in Limetown, $4,000. Ketcham & Hammond, three section docks and working boat at Elkhorn, $3,000. Lindsay, McCutcheon & Co., at Mingo creek, three lost flats and a damaged tipple house, $2,000. Painter, Blythe & Neel, of the Monongahela City saw mill and boat yard, lost two sided-up coal boats and three bottoms, and James Neel lost two bottoms and 2,000 cubic feet of square timber. The loss by the boats, abutments, &c., to the firm will reach $3,000, and Mr. Neel's individual loss will be $600. A damaged tipple and several lost flats are reported at Hutchinson's works, near the mouth of Mingo creek. The tipple at the works of Coal Bluff, the works of which are operated by Negley & Co., were completely swept away. Clark's works, above Dam No. 4, are a complete wreck, and Pierce's works at Bellevernon are said to have been badly damaged.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

In Pool No. 3 the steamboat Wild Boy was thrown ashore at Monongahela City by the gorge, but was not seriously damaged. The tipple house of the Coal Hill Company was torn down, but did not float away. It can be rebuilt for $200; Scully & Co.'s tipple house is badly damaged, as is also Jones & Laughlin's Road, opposite Limetown, and McKnight & Co.'s tipple house, and the tipple opposite Hildale station are swept away. In Pool No. 2, George Lysle & Sons, at Camden, lose one coal boat, one fuel boat, three flats and three loaded barges. They also, at Manchester one coal boat and one barge; their total losses here amount to about $5,000. At Cincinnati they lost 27 empty and 1 loaded barge, entailing a loss of $30,000. A. Bissell lost 20 loaded coal barges from their upper works valued at $1,500 from their, landing at Eliza Furnace in Pool No. 1, they lose three empty flats and a loaded barges; at Bennett's landing two loaded barges, six empties and three flats, the steamer Lyon, which sunk at Painter's Mill Sunday. At Cincinnati, or Coal Haven Landing, they had nineteen loaded barges on hand and fifteen light empty barges. Their loss in round numbers is estimated at $75,000, up until Tuesday evening. Wm. Neel, opposite McKeesport, escaped with the trifling loss of $2,500; both of his tipples will be saved. Tipple No. 1 so far as heard from, are; Mr. Dixon, of the Homestead brick works, two empty barges floated away. Capt. Jutte, of the steamer Vigilant, lost six empty flats and one filled with coal. He also lost 21 of the steamer Relief, sank on Sunday at Keeling's tipple, making a total loss to him of $3,000. Capt. Robert Craig looses $3,000 in the Relief, and Capt. Gallipolis Smith $3,000, and R. Eckert $1,000. There was no insurance on her. I. D. Risher, at six mile ferry, lost his tipple house. Jacob Bonar looses three empty barges and a shanty boat, valued at $2,000.

Camden, Dravosburg, West Elizabeth, Limetown, Coal Bluff, Peters Creek and Monongahela City were all more or less inundated. At Peters Creek the waters extended over the flat country for two miles, and the same state of affairs existed at Mingo creek.

THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

The gorge in the Allegheny river has not broken yet, but some think it will come at any moment. The Monongahela is also holding to allow of a stronger current against the ice. This gorge extends to Harr's Island, and a larger one reaches from the Sharpsburg bridge to above Hulton station, a distance of three miles. The water is within six inches of the bridge. Montrose, a little hamlet on the West Penn railroad, was threatened with a submerging yesterday morning by back water, but the tide fell before reaching it, and left the houses untouched. The front street of Sharpsburg was under water for a while, and at Deer creek the water was within eighteen inches of the railroad bridge. Part of the gorge at the Sharpsburg bridge broke yesterday morning and swept away the pumphouse of the Lucy furnace of Carnegie, Bros. & Co., in the Eighteenth ward, entailing a loss of $10,000. The house was of brick and stone. The engine in it was also irreparably damaged. The steamer Seven Sons, which is lying submerged just below the suspension bridge, was caught by yesterday morning's rise and her stern shoved up on the wharf. Her bow is in the water. The forward part of her upper works are very badly damaged. It is thought that not much more than her machinery will be saved. The empty coal boats have been placed above her to prevent the further wrecking of her cabin.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER RISING BELOW.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—The river is forty-eight feet three inches high, and rising four inches per hour. There is considerable heavy drift running but very little ice. Rats and Sausage rows, immediately on the river front, are partially submerged, and the merchants below Front street are removing the goods from their cellars. The wreck of the steamer Audes moved down about four hundred feet this morning and now lies about two hundred feet above the suspension bridge, with a tendency to drift down further inside the pier and against the mail line wharf boat. The latter is getting out extra fastenings and moving closer in shore.

The river at Pomeroy and Middleport is about forty-six feet, and rising three inches per hour; at Portsmouth it is forty-nine feet five inches; at Ironton fifty-two feet, and at Catlettsburg fifty-one feet, and rising four inches per hour.

WRECKS GOING DOWN STREAM.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—The river was forty-nine feet ten inches at 6 P. M., and still rising three inches per hour. Considerable drift is running, but no ice. The Middleport gorge is expected here in the morning. The mail line boats will begin regular trips between here and Louisville to-morrow.

Specials to the *Commercial* report thirty feet six inches at Portsmouth at 6 P. M., and rising two inches per hour. There is a rise of four feet at Gallipolis since last night, but it is now stationary. One hundred and eight boats of all descriptions passed Gallipolis to-day in heavy ice, which has been running all day. Pomeroy reports the river stationary to-night and ice thin. Charleston reports the Kanawha thirty feet seven inches, and falling, with rain all day. Steubenville reports about thirty feet and stationary, with the river full of heavy ice and wrecks from Wheeling down. The steamer Fancheon, struck by a coal boat wreck, lost one wheel house and had her shaft broken. The weather is reported mild and threatening rain above.

DISASTER POSSIBLE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—The river is rising an inch per hour, at present there are twenty feet in the canal. The indications are that an overflow accompanied with disastrous results may occur at any time. The wrecked steamer Calumet, struck by ice at Jeffersonville a few days ago, was caught and landed here to-day, along with nineteen empty barges.

SHIPWRECKED CRAFT AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, January 17.—It was cloudy till noon but is now clear. Mercury 29 to 39; barometer 29½. river 32 4-10 feet and rising, and full of small ice thinning out. About forty boats and barges have passed today. One Dippold barge partly loaded with coal and a No. 8 Lynn & Wood were caught here. Numbers have been caught by the Hot Spring and taken into Green river. The Ark and Lee and large J. P. No. 3 passed down. Humphrey's wharfboat was carried away at 1 A. M.

CAIRO, January 17.—A telegram reports very heavy ice passing Paducah this morning and that the Vicksburg, Idlewild, Eckert, and Tulie were into the Mississippi for safe harbor. The river is fifteen feet nine inches and rising rapidly. Clear.

A Reader's Suggestion.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We have often thought it strange that no precaution has ever been taken to save the many valuable steamers and other craft navigating our rivers from instant destruction in case of a flood, and which is doubly dangerous in winter, produced by heavy snows, followed by rain, after hard or prolonged freezing.

Booms, projected above a number of vessels moored close into the banks, might answer a purpose, but would be liable to be carried away.

On the sea coast, in many places, it is necessary to make artificial harbors by projecting a mole or pier, running out into the sea. Vessels are protected by getting inside of the mole, just as in a natural harbor.

But as neither of these plans could be used to advantage on our rivers for many reasons, there remains a much easier and infallible method of preventing any destruction possible by building a dock, or docks, sufficient to protect all vessels or craft of any kind in case of the heaviest ice gorge possible.

Let the dock be built of strong masonry, the same as in the largest maritime cities of Europe, with this exception, they would require no gates, the entrance to the dock being on the lower side. In this way there would be no danger of the locks freezing, as is often seen a man so drunk he could hardly stand, pull out his last nickle to give to a begging child. These men, then, he argued, can do much to such things which to train, but certainly do greater things when they are sober.

Mr. McQuillan, a newspaper carrier, said he had been a total abstainer sixteen years with the twin demons of skepticism and intemperance. He used to be so low mentally from the effects of his reading of works on infidelity that he would rush out and take to drinking like a fish to drown self spiritually. But now he could hope that the same sun of righteousness that lights up his soul should shine upon all others. The speaker not being used to addressing audiences, his sentences were lengthy, and was admonished once or twice by Mr. Murphy to be brief, and not stray away from his subject. The audience became restless, and attempted to "cough" him down, but Mr. Murphy would not allow it, beseeching them that as the work in which he and they were engaged was charity and love, they should exercise the same here.

About this time an alarm of fire was sounded from box 67. Mr. Murphy, remembering the experience of a few evenings before, when an alarm was struck from box 24, just below the church, and not knowing that box 67 indicated a fire at least a mile away, took occasion to request the audience to be still, before any signs of uneasiness were manifested. The audience appreciated the joke, and took Mr. Murphy's advice good-naturedly.

Mr. Bryce spoke for a few moments, and was followed by Mr. Murphy in one of his characteristic, eloquent, thrilling speeches that have made him so wonderfully successful in the city.

Mr. James R. Weir, a young lawyer, followed in a somewhat lengthy address. He said he had been watching Mr. Murphy's work for some time past, and is in full sympathy with it. He at first wondered at Mr. Murphy's success, but since the speaker himself had felt the effects of the great reformer's eloquence and power, no longer wondered at it. It is said by some on the streets that the work is emotional, sentimental, ephemeral; that it will stop so soon as Mr. Murphy leaves. But he did not think so. The work is deep and has potential to cease when Mr. Murphy is gone. The meetings may eventually cease but not the good work they have accomplished.

John McCombs, the South Side blacksmith, said that since he had signed the pledge he had felt better than ever before in his life—even his corns have ceased hurting him. It is twenty days since he signed, and in that twenty days he had saved forty dollars that he would have spent for drink. his average expense in that way being two dollars a day.

Mr. Perry said that all the money in Pittsburgh and Allegheny could not induce him to take another drink of whisky. He requested the prayers of the audience and their assistance to help him to his home in Mifflin.

Mr. Woodson followed and said he could vouch for Mr. Perry being a converted man, and one who was endeavoring to do right.

A man who said he was Tom Foster, *alias* Tom Stewart, *alias* "Great Cigolar," the counterfeiter, made a few remarks, stating that he is doing better, and left off his bad habits several months ago.

One or two other short addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned.

MANSFIELD.

Another glorious meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Mansfield on Tuesday evening. The church was crowded. Gilbert M. McMasters, Esq., led the meeting, and made a very long address, in the course of which he pointed out what great work had been done by Mr. Murphy, through the grace of God, in this city, and that the work was going on as good as ever. He would like to see every person sign the pledge, and asked them not to be afraid to come forward, but to show their manhood and make men of themselves.

F. W. Barnard had suffered a great deal from drink of late years, but he thanked God he had been rescued, and he thanked the Christian people for the many kind words of encouragement he had received from them. He wanted every man to sign the pledge himself, and they could be so if they would quit drinking, and he advised them to do so.

Prof. C. H. Bagaley made a very long address, and advised everybody to abstain from drink, particularly the young, and urged the latter to sign the pledge before drink took such a great hold on them that they would have difficulty in breaking it off.

Wm. Jackson had signed the pledge and felt like another man altogether. Previous to doing so he had drank considerably, but Christian friends had rescued him, by God's mercy, and with His help, he would never drink again.

Dr. G. H. McNary, David Thorton, E. Edgar Galbraith and Mr. You made addresses. Seven signed the pledge.

Another meeting was held in the same place last night, and during the entire week the meetings will be continued.

OUT THE AVENUE.

The meeting at Oakland last night was conducted by W. C. Moreland, Esq., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Castle. Speeches were made by Mr. Moreland, Rev. Mr. Hill, R. C. Craft and others. Wm. Hill was the wit of the evening, and kept the audience in a state of uproar with the humorous evidences of the Irish wit that is so characteristic of himself.

Mr. Kennedy, of Allegheny, Erie county Final examination on petition for discharge fixed for 13th prox., before Register Woodruff.

J. H. Johnston, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order for payment of rent to Alexander King.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Straw & Sawtell; verdict for defendant.

Samuel S. Brown vs. owners of the steam tug Wild Duck; on trial.

Elizabeth Beeben vs. North American Insurance Company, action on a policy; on trial.

John W. Adams vs. Annie E. Mackey et al.; register's report confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Martin Loy, sale of property confirmed absolute, and assignee directed to execute deed.

John Floyd vs. Jared M. Brush; rule to open judgment and allow plaintiff to defend.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Moore vs. Barr et al.
Brown vs. School District of North Versailles township.
Hague vs. Richardson.
Bineman vs. Patterson.
Kauffman & Bro. vs. Conway.
McAfoos vs. Hukill.
Eyndvs. Herron et al.
Patrick & Co. vs. Jennings.
Neal & Sons vs. Pittsburgh Gas Company.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell.
Burke vs. Scully.
Lowrie and wife vs. Maple.
Lauderman vs. Brewer & Insurance Co.
Same vs. National Insurance Co.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND KIRKPATRICK.

Ann Hart vs. Peter Young; action to determine a boundary line. The jury found for the plaintiff. In same vs. Rupert verdict for defendant, and in same vs. Meirah verdict for plaintiff.

Kaufeld vs. South Side Passenger Railway. Jury out.

Rihn & Weller vs. Weisenberger; action on account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $285.31.

McCusick & White, for use, vs. Samuel G. Meredith. Appeal from an Alderman. Jury out.

Maxwell, administrator, vs. Executors of John Steab, deceased. Motion for new trial and reasons filed on the part of defendants.

A. L. Murphy vs. W